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WIDEBAND SIGNAL ANALYSIS AND SYNTHESIS
APPLIED TO ELECTROMAGNETIC TRANSIENT
WAVEFORMS

by

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March, 1996

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**WIDEBAND SIGNAL ANALYSIS AND SYNTHESIS
APPLIED TO ELECTROMAGNETIC
TRANSIENT WAVEFORMS**

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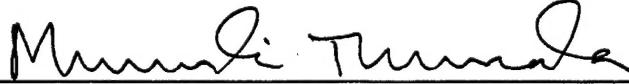
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ABSTRACT

This thesis presents the bandpass inverse fast-Fourier transform (IFFT) filter bank and the multirate digital filter bank techniques to synthesize test point waveforms from constituent waveforms recorded by two instruments as part of an aircraft electromagnetic hardness evaluation test. The component waveforms are recorded by two separate measurement systems (High-Powered Pulse Waveform (HPW) in the time domain and Continuous Sweep Waveform (CSW) in the frequency domain) under two different aircraft orientations (parallel and perpendicular). Data from two orientations are combined using the sinusoidal modeling algorithm (SMA). The tree-structured filter bank with power symmetric overlap method and the bandpass IFFT with spectral concatenation method are developed to further combine these waveforms with an overlapping frequency spectrum to produce the corresponding synthesized test point waveform.

THESIS DISCLAIMER

The computer program used to implement the sinusoidal modeling algorithm was originally developed by Charles Victory, with modifications and adaptations by Thomas F.Winnenberg and Curt E. Martin. Further modifications and adaptations were made by the author in order to apply them to the analysis undertaken herein. The views expressed in this thesis are those of the author and do not reflect the official policy or position of the Department of Defense or the United States Government.

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. WIDEBAND TRANSIENT WAVEFORMS

Testing of aircraft for electromagnetic hardness evaluation involves measurement of wideband electromagnetic transient waveforms. It is difficult to devise a single measurement system for such wideband signals. As a result, wideband measurements are often performed by more than one instrument. These separate measurements covering different frequency bands are then combined together to synthesize an equivalent single waveform in both time and frequency domains. The data sets used in this thesis are representative of measurements obtained from an aircraft hardness test. Measurements are typically made at specific test points inside the aircraft. Four waveforms are collected at each test point: two waveforms from the High-Powered Pulse Waveform (HPW) measurements and two waveforms from the Continuous Sweep Waveform (CSW) measurements. Each of these waveforms is obtained from either parallel or perpendicular orientation of the aircraft. The HPW data set is recorded in the time domain while the CSW is measured in the frequency domain. The two sets of measurements cover different frequency bands with a small overlap in the 80-100 MHz range. Different sampling rates are used to record the data, and the frequency domain measurements are actually recorded in six different frequency bands at varying bin widths.

B. GOAL OF THESIS

The goal of this thesis is to develop techniques for combining component waveforms measured at a test point in the aircraft to produce a synthesized test point waveform. These waveforms are measured under two different orientations and over two

different frequency bands. In previous work, some algorithms were designed by Winnenberg [Ref. 1] and Martin [Ref. 2] to produce synthetic signals with close statistical similarity to original signal. In this thesis, the bandpass IFFT and the multirate digital filter banks are employed to combine the measured data to produce a synthesized test point transient waveform which still retains the basic properties of the component signals. There are four waveforms to be combined: two HPW and two CSW waveforms, which together encompass the spectrum from 0.5 MHz to 1 GHz.

The concept of wideband analysis as it applies to digital signal processing (DSP) can be explained as a method of dividing a large frequency range into smaller, more manageable subbands [Ref. 3]. Thus, the analysis will essentially divide the original signal into groups of signals which retain the frequency characteristics of the original signal. FFT and multirate filter banks are used to perform wideband signal analysis and synthesis. Since a method of physically measuring the test point signal covering the entire spectrum of interest does not exist, it is not possible to directly determine the accuracy or effectiveness of the work presented. Therefore, the norm attributes of each signal are computed to determine the closeness of the synthesized test point signal to its component waveforms.

C. THESIS OUTLINE

The remainder of this thesis is organized as follows. Chapter II introduces the properties of bandpass signals and the bandpass IFFT technique. Chapter III discusses the theory and design of multirate filter banks. Chapter IV evaluates the performance of the bandpass IFFT and the multirate filter bank for a given set of test point measurements. The synthesized test point waveforms are evaluated based on visual observations and numerical comparison using norm attributes. Chapter V presents conclusions.

II. BANDPASS SIGNALS

A. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

It is essential to understand how to efficiently change the sampling rate of bandpass (rather than lowpass) signals because this work involves M -channel filter banks, which provide the ability to decompose the signal into M subband components.

1. Complex Lowpass Representation of Bandpass Signals

The spectrum of bandpass signals is nonzero only within a region of $\pm W$ around some carrier (center) frequency, $f_c > W$, where $2W$ is the bandpass signal bandwidth. Typically a bandpass signal is narrow band if the bandwidth of the signal is smaller than its midband frequency, i.e., $f_c > 2W$. A bandpass signal is represented in general as

$$x(t) = A(t)\cos[2\pi f_c t + \phi(t)] \quad (2.1)$$

where $A(t)$ is the envelope of the signal, and $\phi(t)$ is the phase of the signal [Ref. 4].

The amplitude spectrum, $|X(f)|$, of a typical bandpass signal, $x(t)$, is shown in Figure 2.1(a). The pre-envelope of the bandpass signal is defined by

$$x^\dagger(t) = x(t) + j\hat{x}(t) \quad (2.2)$$

where $\hat{x}(t)$ is the Hilbert transform of $x(t)$.

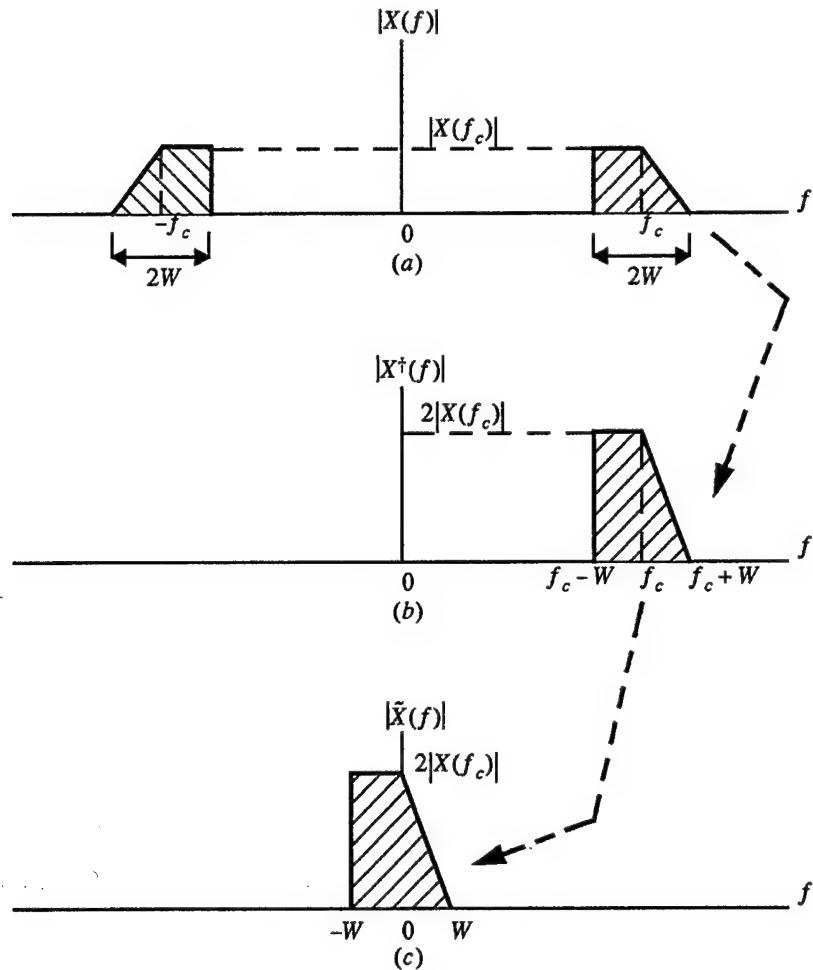


Figure 2.1 Complex Lowpass Representation of Bandpass Signals. After [Ref. 6].

The pre-envelope, $x^†(t)$, is a complex-valued function of time with the original signal, $x(t)$, as the real part and its Hilbert transform, $\hat{x}(t)$, as the imaginary part. If $X^†(f)$ is defined as the Fourier transform of $x^†(t)$ and $\hat{X}(f)$ is defined as the Fourier transform of $\hat{x}(t)$, then

$$X^†(f) = X(f) + j\hat{X}(f) \quad (2.3)$$

From Haykin [Ref. 6], it is known that $\hat{X}(f) = -j\text{sgn}(f)X(f)$, where $\text{sgn}(f)$ is the signum function. Then, Equation 2.3 may be written as

$$X^\dagger(f) = X(f) + \text{sgn}(f)X(f) \quad (2.4)$$

Using the definition of the signum function, Equation 2.4 becomes

$$X^\dagger(f) = \begin{cases} 2X(f), & f > 0 \\ X(0), & f = 0 \\ 0, & f < 0 \end{cases} \quad (2.5)$$

where $X(0)$ is the zero frequency value of $X(f)$. From Equation 2.5, it is clear that there is no negative frequency component in the pre-envelope of a Fourier transformable signal as shown Figure 2.1(b).

From the frequency shifting property of the Fourier transform, the pre-envelope may be expressed as

$$x^\dagger(t) = \tilde{x}(t)e^{j2\pi f_c t} \quad (2.6)$$

where $\tilde{x}(t)$ is a complex-valued lowpass signal whose amplitude spectrum is shown in Figure 2.1(c).

The complex envelope, $\tilde{x}(t)$, of a given bandpass signal, $x(t)$, may be determined as illustrated in Figure 2.1(a)-(c) in the following manner:

- Step 1. Retain the positive frequency half of $X(f)$ centered at f_c .
- Step 2. Shift it to the left by f_c .
- Step 3. Scale it by a factor of two.

In this approach, the Hilbert transform, $\hat{x}(t)$, does not need to be computed. The real part of $x^\dagger(t)$ is $x(t) = \text{Re}[\tilde{x}(t)e^{j2\pi f_c t}]$. From Equation 2.6, any real bandpass signal, $x(t)$, can be represented in terms of an equivalent complex-valued lowpass signal, $\tilde{x}(t)$.

2. Sampling of Bandpass Signal

It is known that if a lowpass signal is sampled at twice its highest frequency, the original signal can be perfectly reconstructed. However, it is possible to sample a bandpass signal at a minimum rate of twice its bandwidth without any loss of information. Figure 2.2 describes sampling of a bandpass signal.

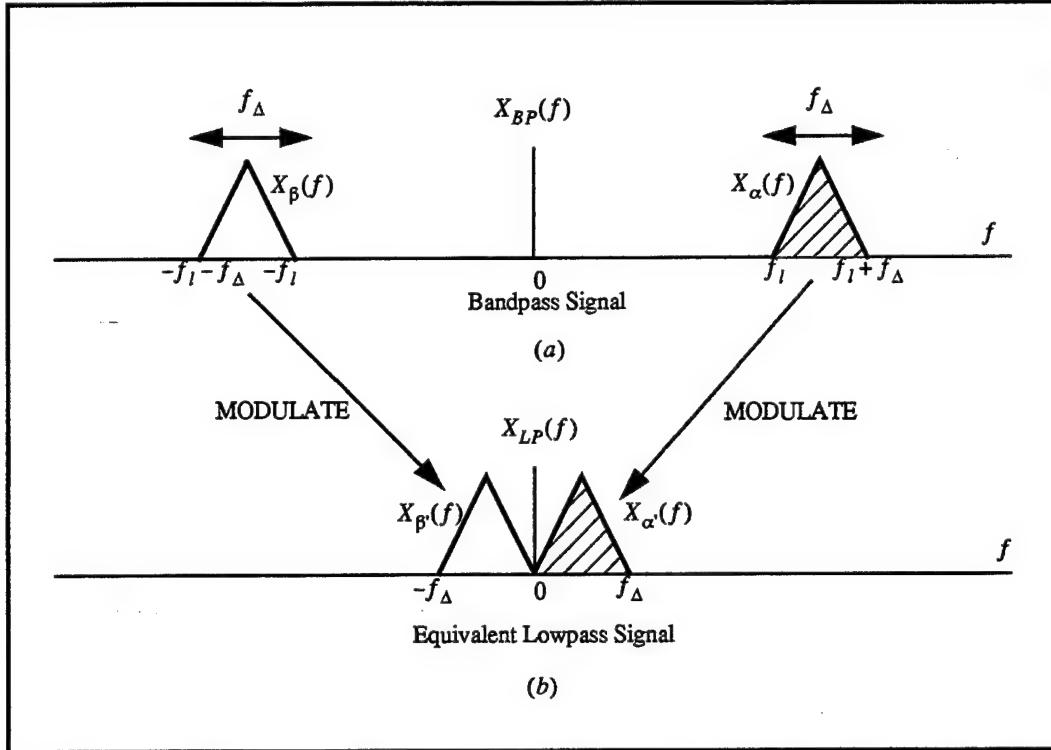


Figure 2.2 Frequency Translation of Bandpass Signals: (a) Spectrum of Bandpass Signal and (b) Its Lowpass Representation. After [Ref. 7].

Consider a bandpass signal, $X_{BP}(f)$, which contains spectral components only in the frequency range, $f_l < |f| < f_l + f_\Delta$. Let $X_\alpha(f)$ denote the component of $X_{BP}(f)$ associated with $f > 0$ and $X_\beta(f)$ denote the component of $X_{BP}(f)$ associated with $f < 0$, as shown in Figure 2.2(a).

Figure 2.2(b) illustrates that by lowpass translating (modulating) $X_\alpha(f)$ to the

band 0 to f_Δ and $X_B(f)$ to the band $-f_\Delta$ to 0, the new signal, $X_{LP}(f)$, can be generated which is "equivalent" to $X_{BP}(f)$ in the sense that $X_{BP}(f)$ can be uniquely reconstructed from $X_{LP}(f)$ by the inverse process of bandpass translation. However, by applying the concept of lowpass filtering, it can be shown that the sampling frequency required to represent this is now $f_{sLP} \geq 2f_\Delta$, which can be much less than $f_{sBP} \geq 2(f_l + f_\Delta)$.

In practice, there are many ways in which the combination of frequency translation and sampling described above can be performed. Several modulation techniques including integer-band sampling, quadrature modulation, and single sideband modulation are described in [Ref. 7].

B. INVERSE-FOURIER TRANSFORM OF BANDPASS SIGNALS

Each subband signal of the CSW waveform is recorded at a different sampling rate with no measurements for negative frequencies. This signal may be considered a pre-envelope of a bandpass signal which is Fourier transformable. Let $s(t)$ be one of the subband signals of the CSW waveform, which is recorded in the frequency domain.

Because there is no data available on the negative frequency side, we handle this signal as $s^\dagger(t)$, which is a pre-envelope of $s(t)$. The amplitude spectrum, $|S^\dagger(f)|$, of this signal is depicted in Figure 2.3(a).

From the inverse processes of Equations 2.2, 2.3, and 2.6, we may obtain the subband signal in the frequency domain as depicted in Figures 2.3(a), (b) and (c) in the following manner:

- Step 1. Scale the pre-envelope signal, $|S^\dagger(f)|$, by a factor of one half.
- Step 2. Obtain its mirror image and locate it on the negative frequency side centered at $-f_c$.
- Step 3. Zero-pad the points between the original and the mirror image spectrum.

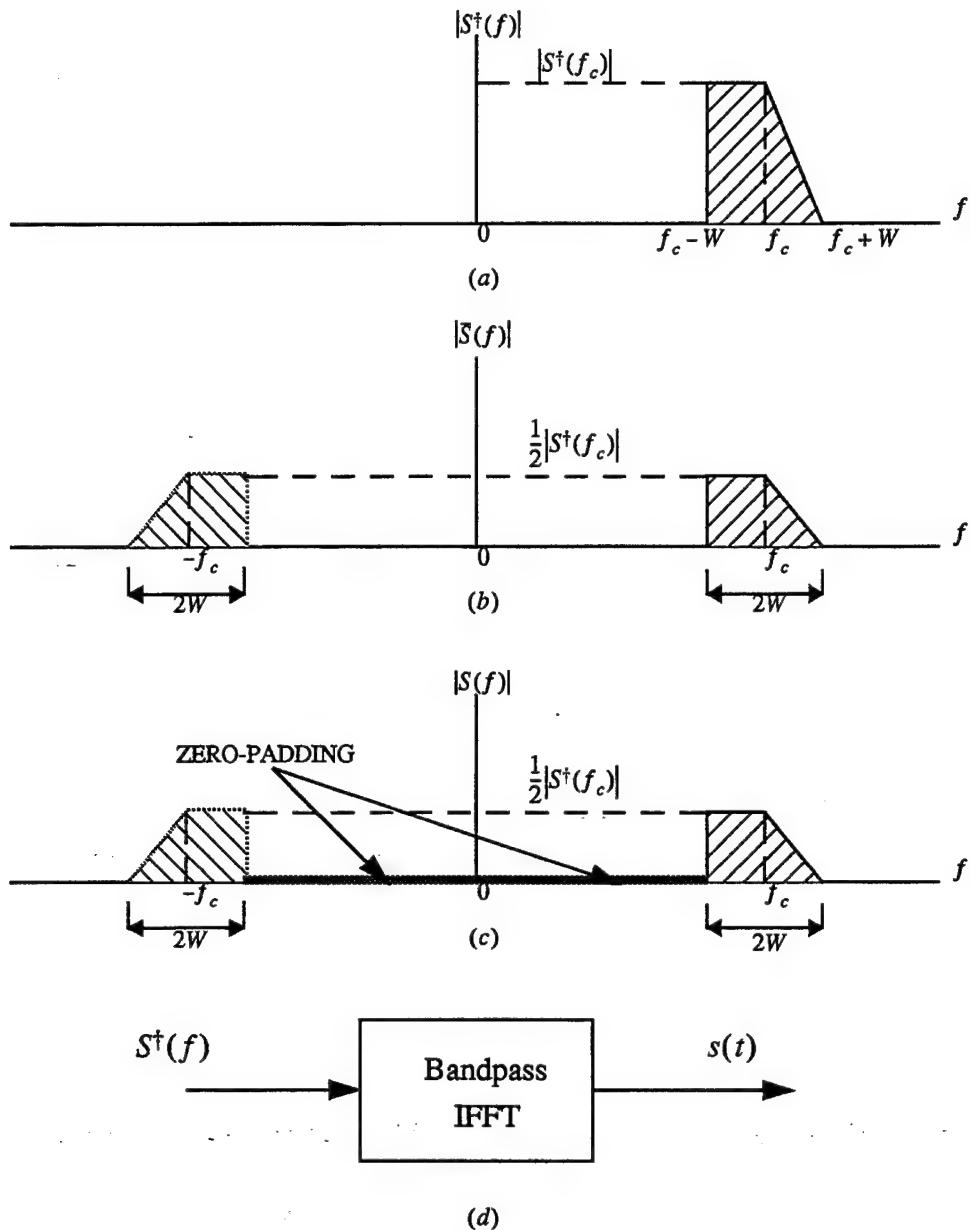


Figure 2.3 Transformation of a Bandpass Signal from the Frequency-Domain to the Time-Domain.

In Step 1, care must be taken to ensure that the frequency domain data satisfy the symmetry property about the origin, so it is possible to recover the real valued time domain data. Figure 2.3(c) shows the spectra after zero-padding. This signal can be inverse Fourier transformed to obtain the corresponding time domain signal for further analysis. These steps can be interpreted as a bandpass IFFT operation (see Figure 2.3(d)).

C. BIN WIDTH CONVERSION OF BANDPASS SIGNALS

Figure 2.4 shows a typical CSW waveform, which is recorded in the frequency domain. As was mentioned earlier, different sampling rates were used in each subband as shown in Figure 2.5. Each subband signal is needed to be interpolated and/or decimated to realize the overall CSW waveform with a constant sampling rate.

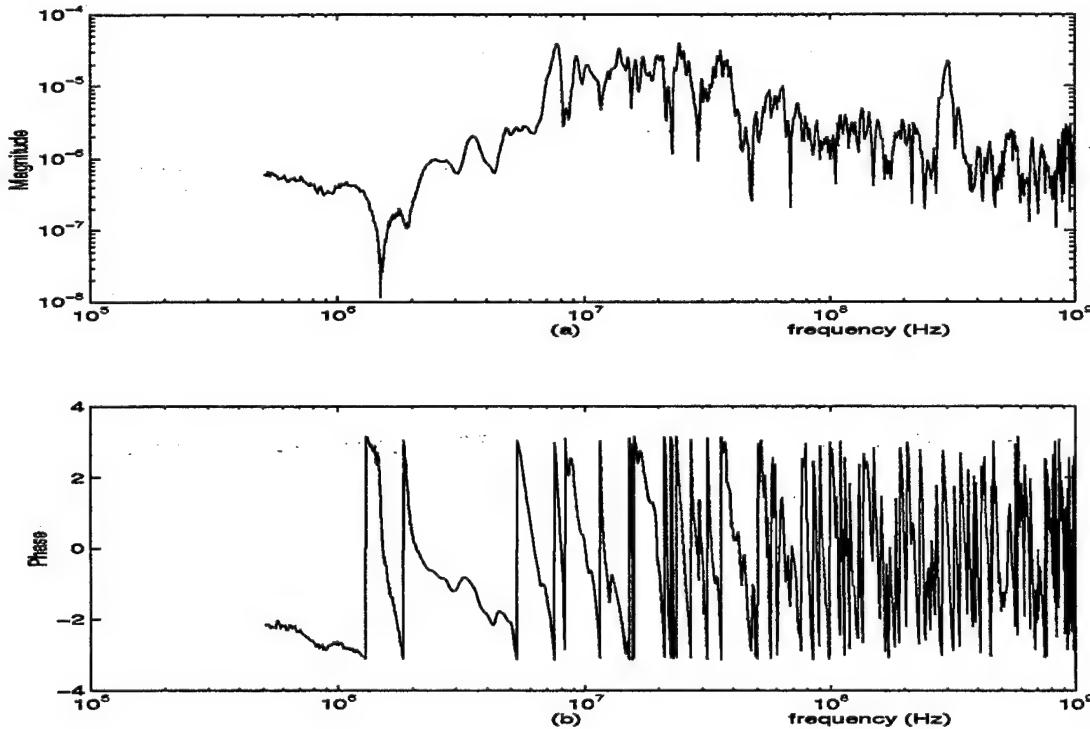


Figure 2.4 Magnitude and Phase Measurements of a CSW Waveform (LAJ01001).

Let $\Delta f_1, \Delta f_2, \dots, \Delta f_6$, be the frequency bin widths of subband signals, S_1, S_2, \dots, S_6 , respectively, as shown in Figure 2.5. Table 2.1 shows the frequency ranges and bin widths of the six subband signals of the CSW waveform.

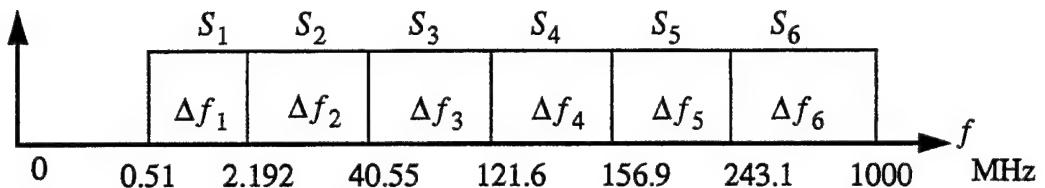


Figure 2.5 CSW Subbands

Table 2.1: Subband Frequency Ranges and Bin Widths of Test Data

Subband Signal	Frequency Band (Hz)	Bin Width (Hz)
S_1	$0.510e6 - 2.192e6$	$0.0847e5$
S_2	$2.192e6 - 40.55e6$	$0.3651e5$
S_3	$40.55e6 - 121.6e6$	$6.7375e5$
S_4	$121.6e6 - 159.6e6$	$19.500e5$
S_5	$159.6e6 - 243.1e6$	$26.060e5$
S_6	$243.1e6 - 1000e6$	$40.476e5$

Let N_1, N_2, \dots, N_6 be the number of sampled data points of subband signals S_1, S_2, \dots, S_6 , respectively. Subband signals S_2-S_6 are interpolated to achieve a uniform bin width of $\Delta f = \Delta f_1$ as shown in Figure 2.6. Table 2.2 includes the interpolation factors used to obtain the uniform bin width for all subbands. Note that N_1 does not change as S_1 is not modified. With the change in the bin width, the corresponding data

points in subbands S_2 - S_6 can be expressed as

$$N_n' = N_n \times \frac{\Delta f_n}{\Delta f_1} \quad (2.7)$$

where N_n' is the new number of data points, Δf_n is the original bin width of subband signal S_n , for $n=2, 3, \dots, 6$, and Δf_1 is the frequency bin width of subband signal S_1 .

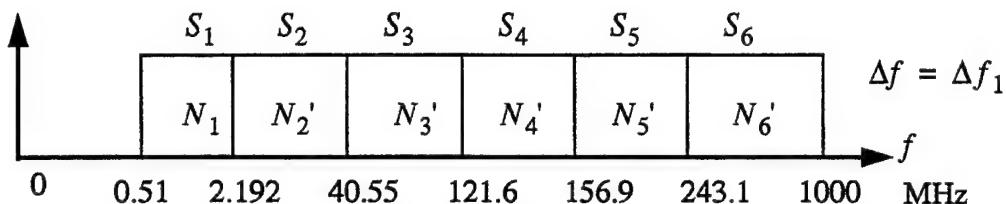


Figure 2.6 Conversion to Uniform Bin Width by Interpolation

Table 2.2: Subband Frequency Ranges and Interpolation Factors of Test Data

Subband Signal	Frequency Band (Hz)	Interpolation Factor
S_1	0.510e6 - 2.192e6	1
S_2	2.192e6 - 40.55e6	43/10
S_3	40.55e6 - 121.6e6	80
S_4	121.6e6 - 159.6e6	224
S_5	159.6e6 - 243.1e6	308
S_6	243.1e6 - 1000e6	478

The total data number of points in the frequency domain, N_{total} , after the bin width

conversion in the subbands, is given by

$$N_{\text{total}} = N_1 + N_2' + \dots + N_6'. \quad (2.8)$$

The bin width in the frequency domain is related to the sampling frequency, f_s , and the total number of points as follows:

$$\Delta f = \frac{f_s}{2N_{\text{total}}} = \frac{1}{2N_{\text{total}}\Delta t} \quad (2.9)$$

where Δt is the corresponding sampling period in the time domain. The sampling period or the sampling frequency can, therefore, be determined as

$$\Delta t = \frac{1}{2N_{\text{total}}\Delta f} \quad \text{or} \quad f_s = 2N_{\text{total}}\Delta f \quad (2.10)$$

D. TIME-DOMAIN REPRESENTATION OF THE CSW WAVEFORM

The time-domain representation of the CSW data can be achieved by following the steps outlined in the previous two sections. Given the CSW data measured in six subbands at different bin widths, we first perform the bin width conversion to obtain a uniform bin width representation as shown in Figure 2.6. From Equation 2.10, we have the corresponding sampling period.

To transform the frequency domain CSW data into the time domain form, the approach discussed in section B is used. Following on the lines of Figure 2.3, the two-sided, zero-padded CSW spectrum is obtained as shown in Figure 2.7. An inverse Fourier transform is then performed on the spectral data to obtain the corresponding time-domain signal.

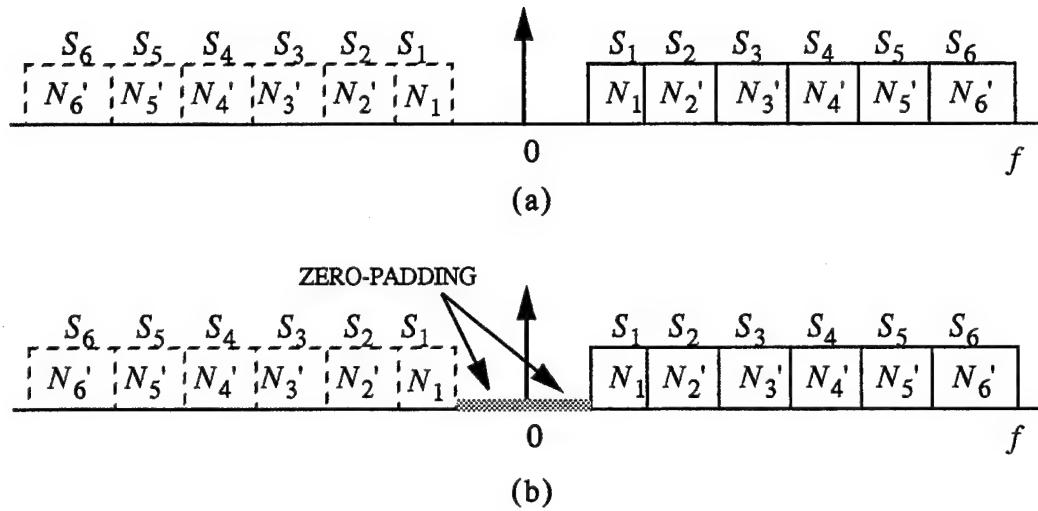


Figure 2.7 Time-Domain Representation of the CSW Waveform: (a) Mirror Image CSW Spectra and (b) Zero-Padded CSW Spectra.

Two methods were used to produce the time-domain representation of the CSW waveform: Frequency Domain interpolation Method and Time Domain interpolation Method. The frequency domain interpolation method produces a time domain CSW waveform in the following manner (see Figure 2.8):

- Step 1. Perform bin width conversion on the entire frequency domain data, so the frequency domain samples of all subbands are equally spaced.
- Step 2. Take the inverse Fourier transform of the entire frequency domain CSW waveform.

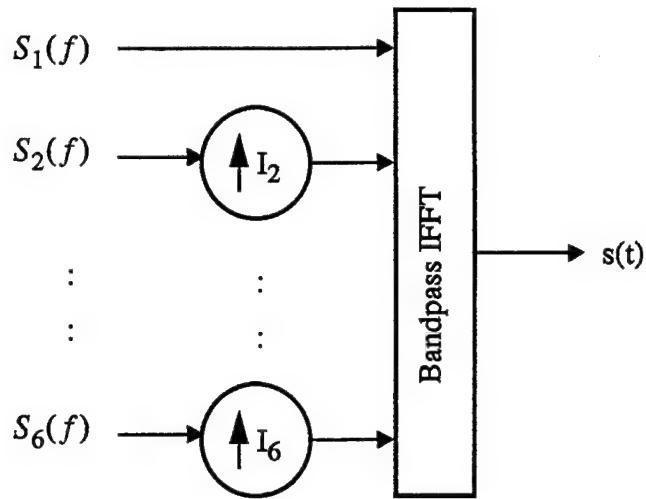


Figure 2.8 Schematic Diagram to Realize the CSW in the Time Domain by First Interpolating the Subband Data in the Frequency Domain.

The time domain interpolation method produces a time domain CSW waveform in the following manner (see Figure 2.9):

- Step 1. Take the inverse Fourier transform of each subband without changing the bin width.
- Step 2. Interpolate subband CSW waveforms in the time domain.
- Step 3. Sum together to obtain the time domain CSW waveform.

The interpolation of the subband signals in the time domain is performed such that Equation 2.10 is satisfied. The interpolation factors used in the time domain are same as those in the frequency domain (see Table 2.2).

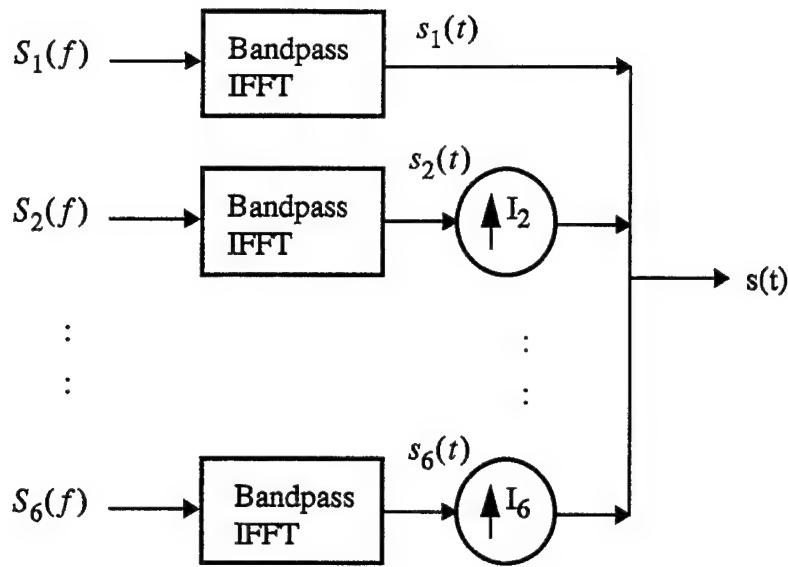


Figure 2.9 - Schematic Diagram to Realize the CSW in the Time Domain by Interpolating the Subband Data in the Time Domain.

Figures 2.10 and 2.11 show the plots of the time domain CSW waveform obtained from the two methods. In the frequency domain, all components below 80 MHz have been discarded, which mainly leaves four subbands: part of S_3 and $S_4 - S_6$ (see Figure 2.5).

Figure 2.12(a) shows the magnitude spectrum of the original CSW. Figure 2.12(b) shows the CSW representation in the time domain by interpolating in the frequency domain first and then transforming it to the time domain. The result of interpolating the subband signals in the time domain is shown in Figure 2.12(c). The method of interpolation of frequency samples exhibits some spurious time domain values at the tail end of the signal; however, the spectral representation of this method is slightly better than the time domain sample interpolation. In the rest of the thesis, the time domain sample interpolation is used because the waveform so obtained is cleaner than the other.

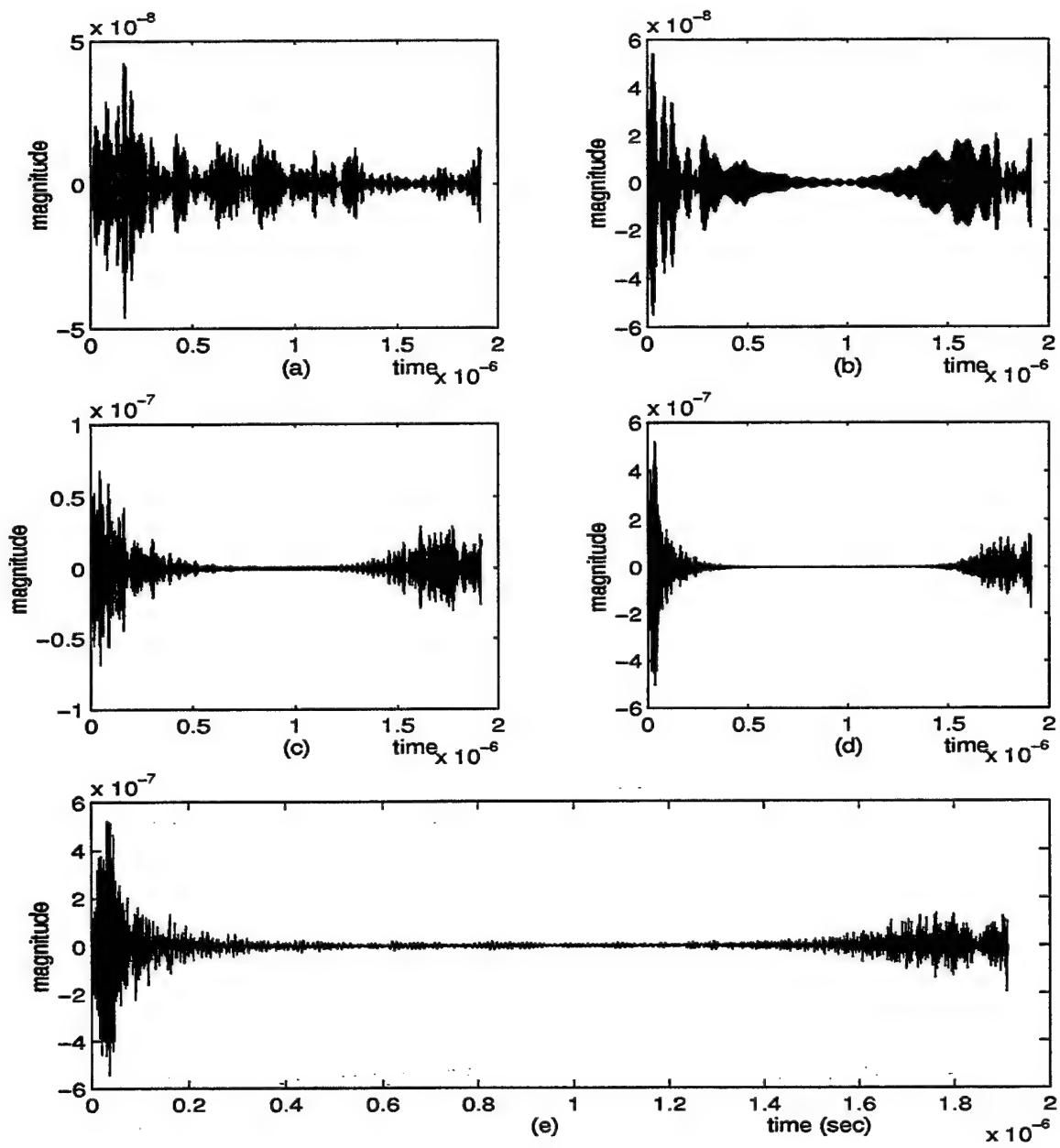


Figure 2.10 Frequency Domain Interpolation: (a) S₃: 80 - 121.6MHz. (b) S₄: 121.6 - 156.9MHz. (c) S₅: 156.9 - 243.1MHz. (d) S₆: 243.1 - 1000MHz. (e) Synthesis Signal of (a)-(d).

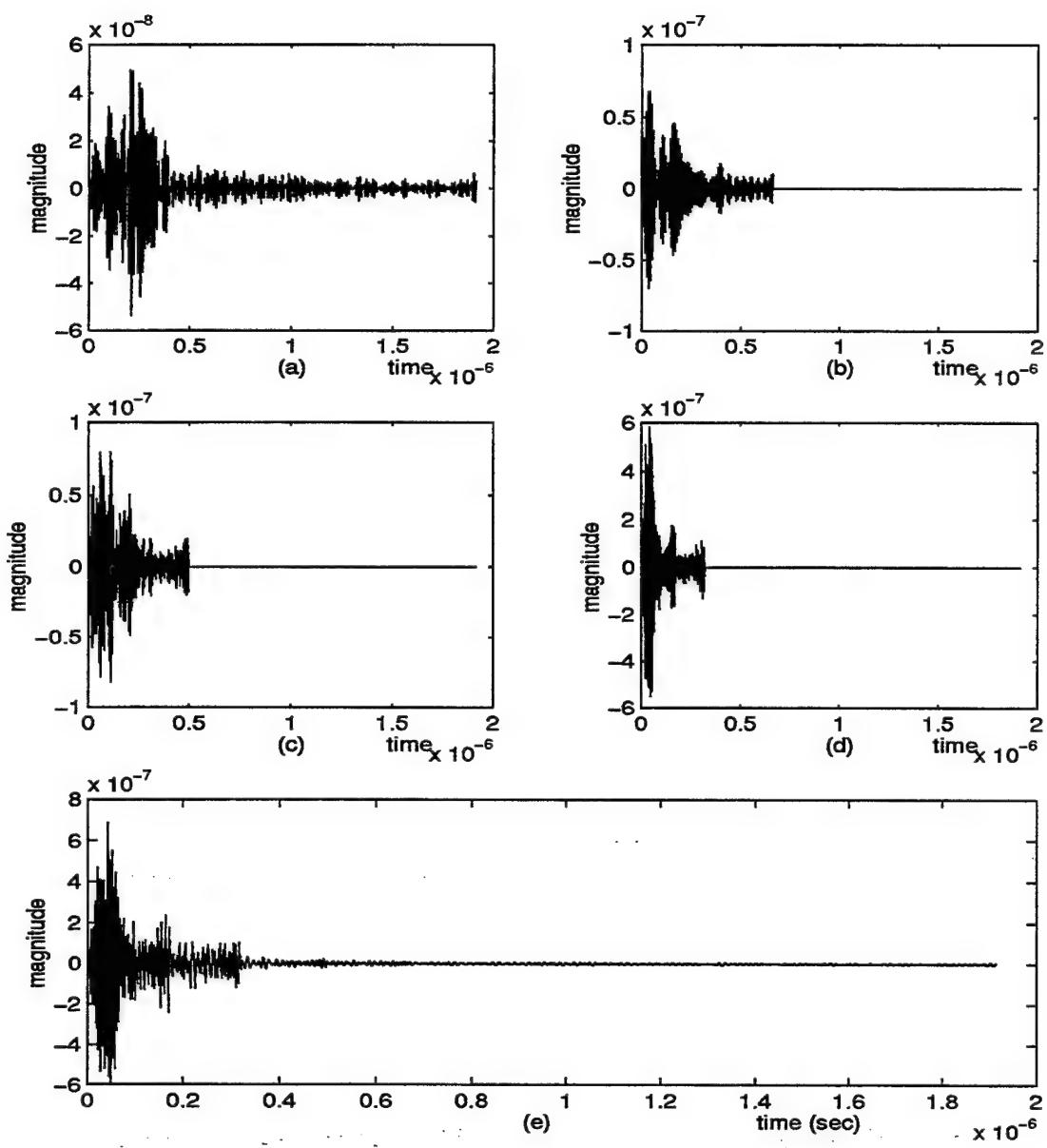


Figure 2.11 Time Domain Interpolation: (a) S₃: 80 - 121.6MHz. (b) S₄: 121.6 - 156.9MHz. (c) S₅: 156.9 - 243.1MHz. (d) S₆: 243.1 - 1000MHz. (e) Synthesis Signal of (a) - (d).

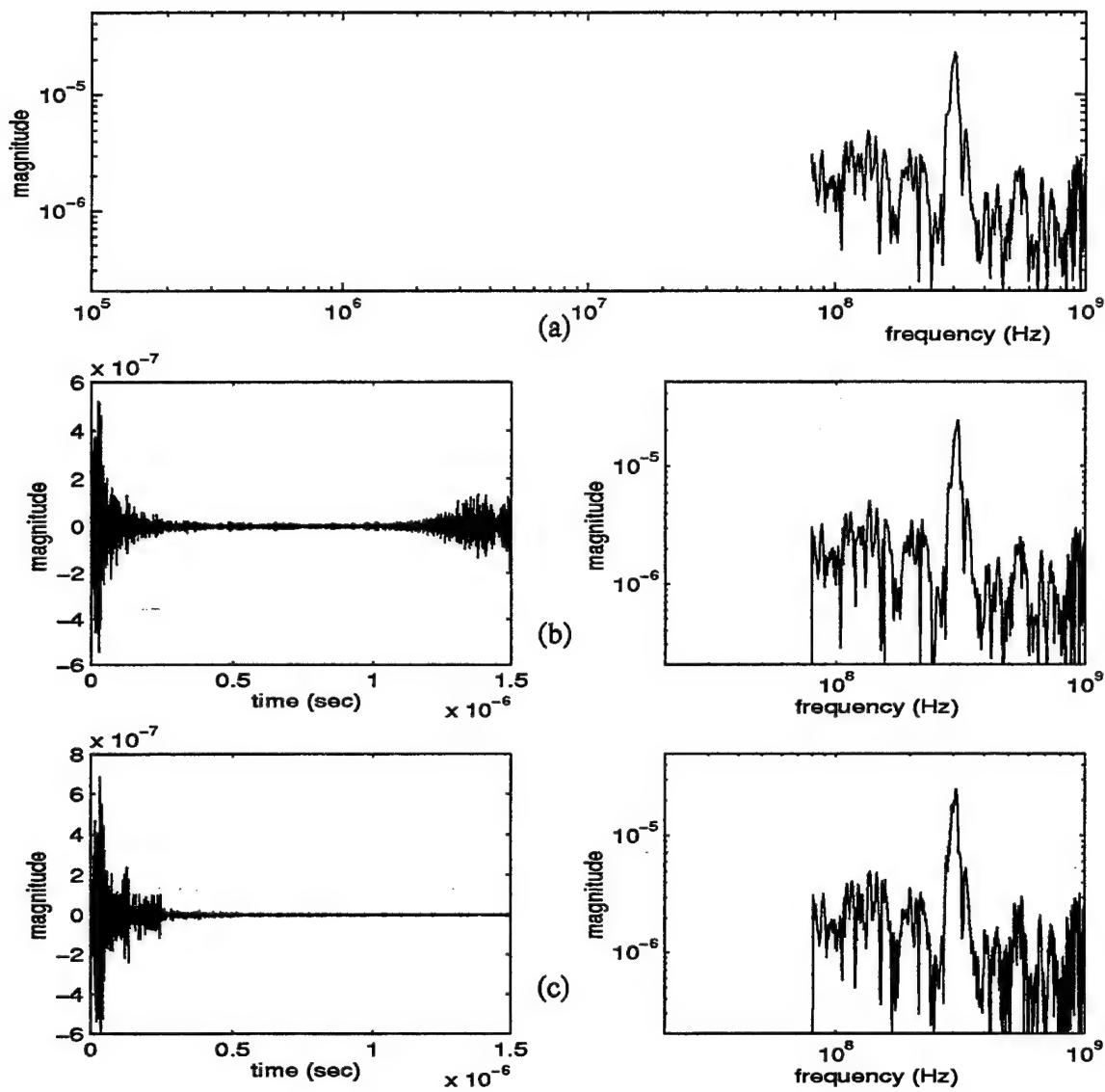


Figure 2.12 Comparison: (a) Original CSW waveform (Recorded in Frequency Domain) (b) Frequency Domain Interpolation Method (c) Time Domain Interpolation Method (All Components below 80 MHz Are Discarded).

E. SYNTHESIS OF THE WIDEBAND WAVEFORM BY CONCATENATION

In this section, we present methods to synthesize a single wideband signal from HPW and CSW signals originating from the same test point with overlapped frequency spectra in the region 80-100 MHz. Figure 2.13 shows a typical HPW waveform (measured in the time domain) and its magnitude spectrum.

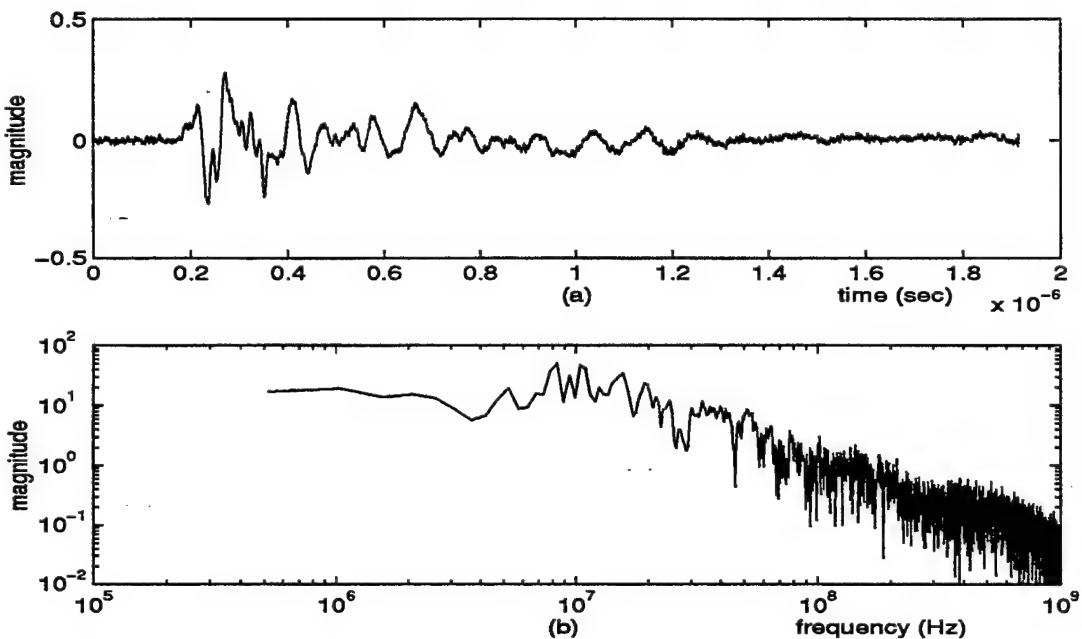


Figure 2.13 HPW Waveform (TAI01001): (a) Time Domain Representation (b) Magnitude Spectrum.

Due to the dynamic range and analog bandwidth limitation of the HPW data, the frequency content of the HPW waveform is considered reliable only up to 100 MHz. Thus, even though higher frequency data are available, our frequency range of interest is limited to from about 0.5 MHz to 100 MHz. The HPW data were measured using a sampling rate of $f_s = 2.1394 \times 10^9$. The bin width of the HPW waveform is $\Delta f_T = 5.223 \times 10^5$ Hz.

Our goal is to merge the low frequency HPW and the high frequency CSW to obtain a single waveform covering the frequency range from 0.5 MHz to 1 GHz. The CSW phase measurements may be inaccurate below 80 MHz. This prevents our obtaining the low frequency waveform from CSW data alone. Figure 2.14 shows the magnitude spectra of both HPW (TAI01001) and CSW (LAI01001) waveforms which were collected from the same test point (I01001) in parallel (A) orientation.

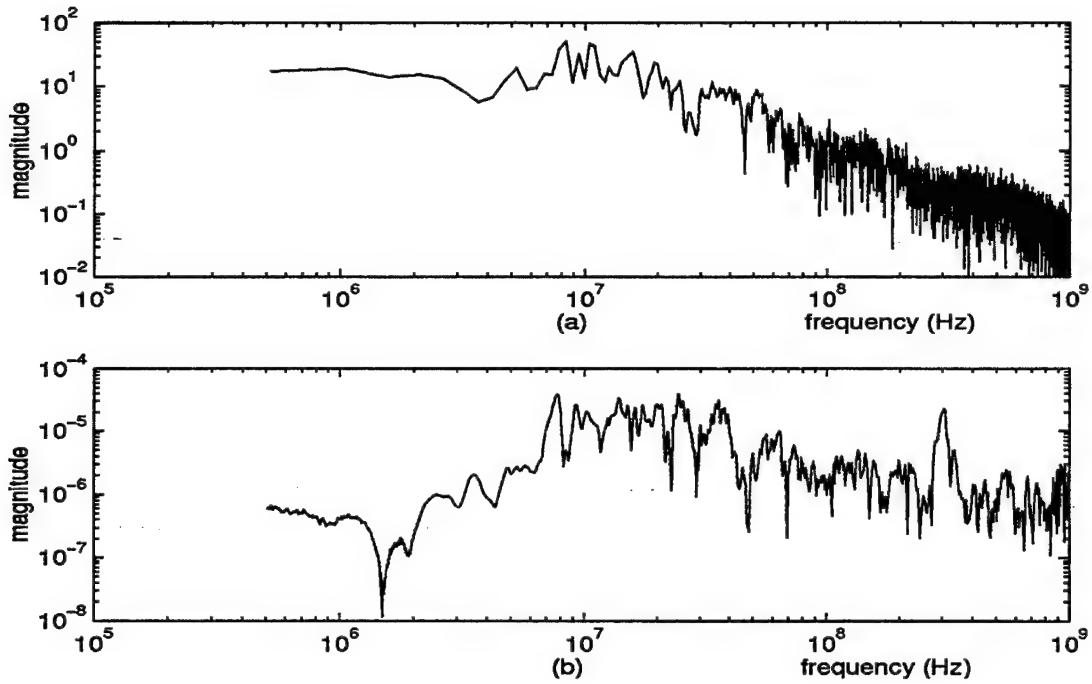


Figure 2.14 Magnitude Spectrum of (a) HPW Waveform (TAI01001) and (b) CSW Waveform (LAI01001).

The HPW and CSW waveforms are truncated, leaving an overlapped region 80 - 100 MHz. Figure 2.15 shows the truncated and overlapped spectra of HPW and CSW waveforms. Frequency components from 100 to 1000 MHz of TAI01001 and frequency components from 0.51 to 80 MHz of LAI01001 were discarded. Prior to concatenation

and inverse-Fourier transform of the combined spectrum, the bin width of all the subbands including that of the HPW have to be the same. Table 2.3 shows the frequency ranges, bin width and interpolation/decimation factors needed to achieve a uniform bin width. Then a two-sided spectrum is formed, and the time domain representation of the combined signal is obtained by the inverse-Fourier transform of this spectrum.

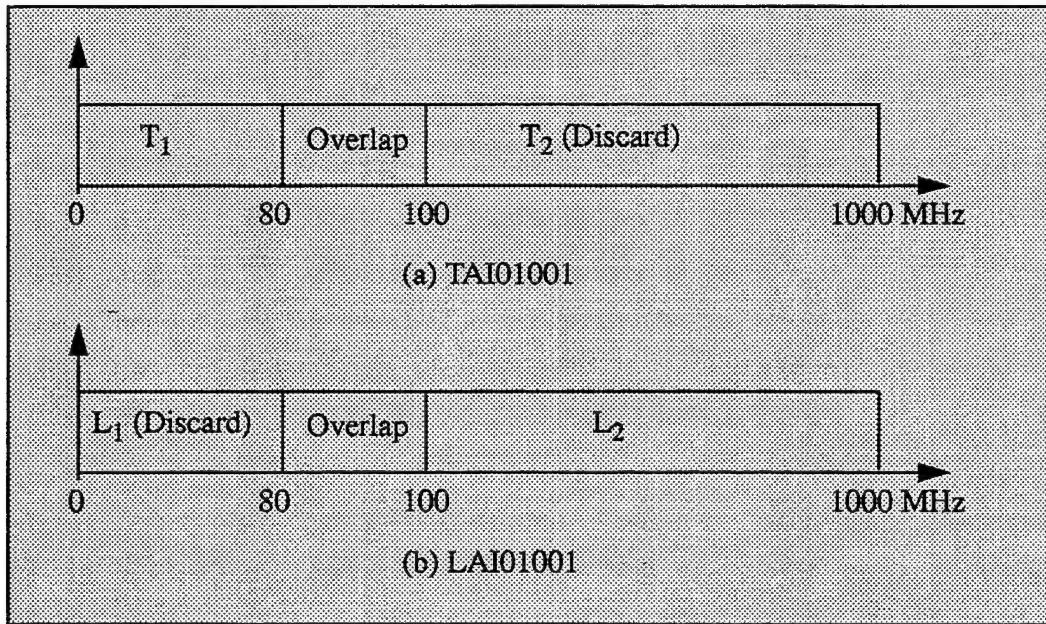


Figure 2.15 Subband Spectra: (a) HPW Waveform (TAI01001) (b) CSW Waveform (LAI01001).

Prior to combining the CSW and HPW waveforms, the CSW data is normalized by multiplying by a constant:

$$\eta = \frac{E_T}{E_L} \quad (2.11)$$

Table 2.3: Subband Frequency Ranges, Bin Width and Interpolation/Decimation Factors of Test Data

Subband Signal	Frequency Range (Hz)	Bin Width (Hz)	Bin Width Conversion (Up/Down) Factor
S_T	0 - 100e6	5.2231e5	1/1
S_1	0.510e6 - 2.192e6	0.0847e5	1/62
S_2	2.192e6 - 40.55e6	0.3651e5	3/43
S_3	40.55e6 - 121.6e6	6.7375e5	9/7
S_4	121.6e6 - 159.6e6	19.500e5	15/4
S_5	159.6e6 - 243.1e6	26.060e5	5/1
S_6	243.1e6 - 1000e6	40.476e5	31/4

where $E_T = \sqrt{\sum_{f=80MHz}^{100MHz} T_1^2(f)}$, $E_L = \sqrt{\sum_{f=80MHz}^{100MHz} L_2^2(f)}$, and $T(f)$ represents the HPW waveform and $L(f)$ the CSW waveform.

The combined waveform, which covers the entire frequency band of the given HPW and CSW waveforms together, is obtained in two different ways as shown Figure 2.16. In the first method, the HPW spectrum up to 80 MHz is concatenated with the CSW spectrum (80 MHz to 1 GHz). In the second method, the HPW spectrum up to 100 MHz is concatenated with the CSW spectrum (100 MHz to 1 GHz). Thus, the overlapped region is covered by the components of either HPW or CSW. Later, another approach to combine the spectral components over the overlapped region is detailed.

Before the spectral concatenation is carried out, the HPW and CSW waveforms have to be time aligned. From Figures 2.11(e) and 2.13(a), we notice that the HPW waveform starts to build up around $0.2 \mu s$ while the CSW begins around the origin. Since

the HPW is measured in the time domain, the HPW waveform is used as a reference, and the CSW waveform is time shifted to align with the HPW waveform.

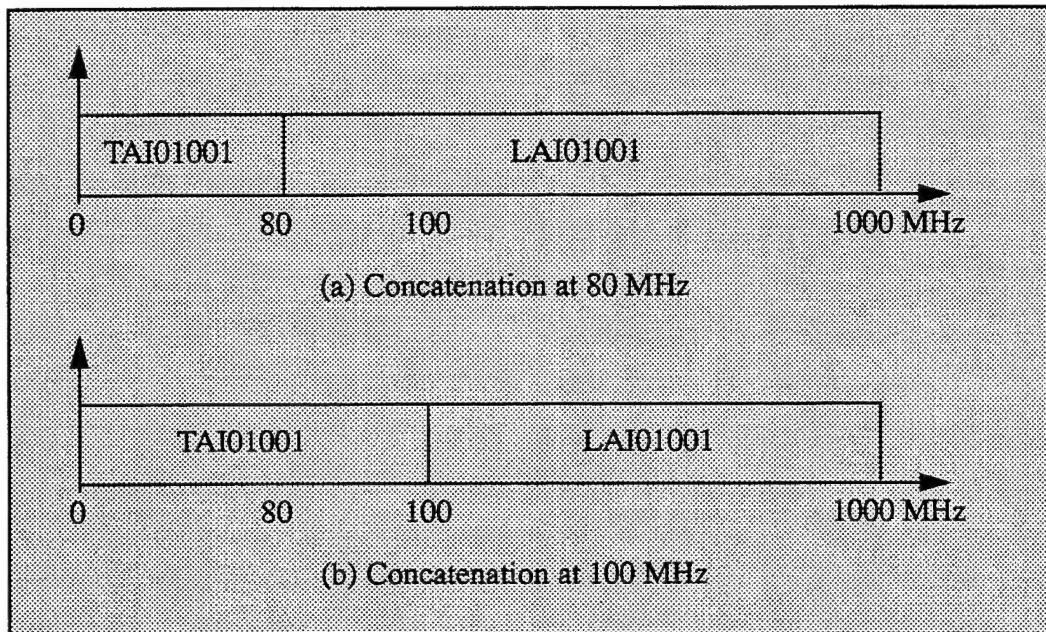


Figure 2.16 Concatenation of HPW and CSW spectra: (a) 80 MHz and (b) 100 MHz.

The results of the two methods are shown in Figure 2.17 and 2.18. Both plots look very similar. The sharp truncation of spectra as described in the above may lead to some spurious components in the time domain unless the amplitude of the spectrum is small enough at the truncation frequency [Ref. 6]. In Figure 2.17 and 2.18, however, no such components are visible. Nevertheless, any effects of truncation can be minimized by making a gentler transition to zero at the cutoff frequency through a proper filter function. A possible disadvantage of the use of the filter function is that there is an overlap at the cutoff frequency which should be investigated. The use of a filter bank, instead of the frequency truncation as above, will be addressed in Chapter III.

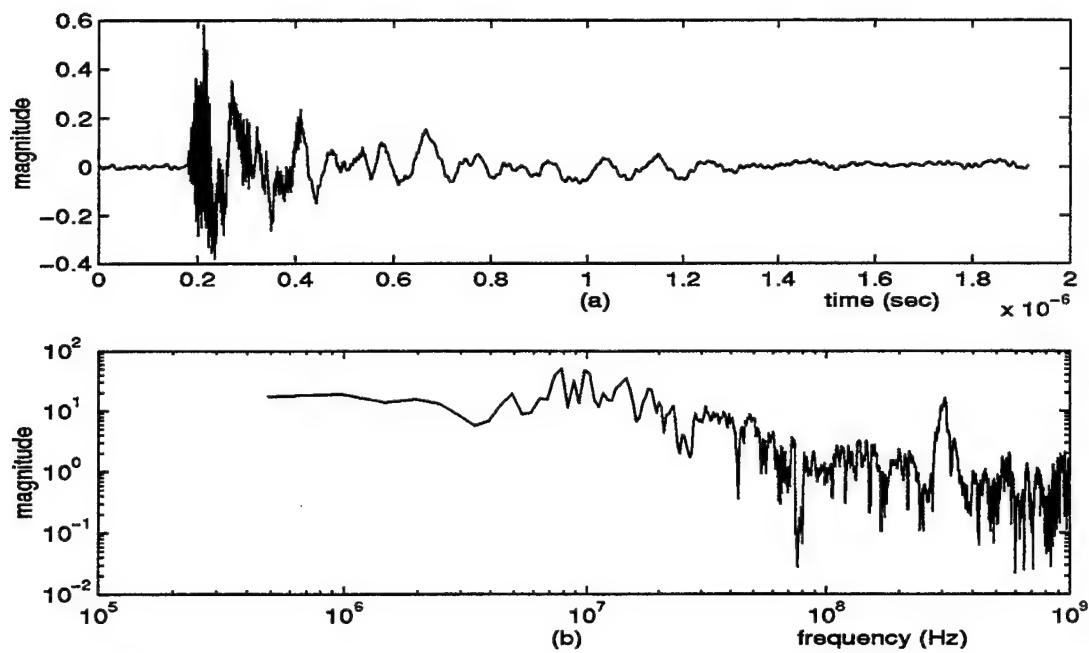


Figure 2.17 Concatenation at 80 MHz: (a) Time and (b) Frequency Representation.

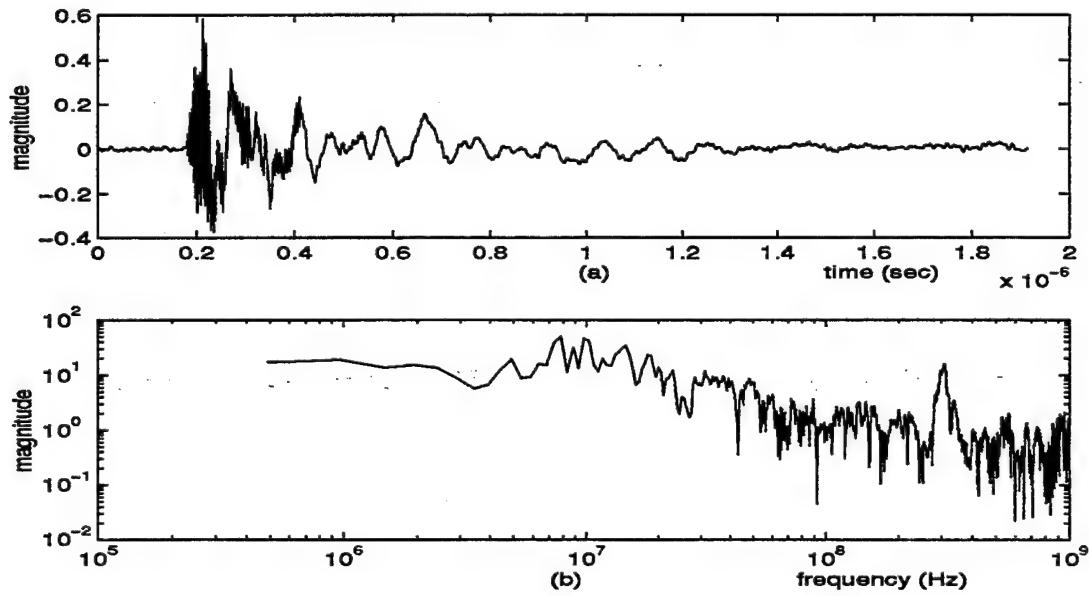


Figure 2.18 Concatenation at 100 MHz: (a) Time and (b) Frequency Representation.

III. MULTIRATE FILTER BANKS

The area of multirate digital signal processing is an important part of the modern (digital) communications theory in which digital transmission systems are required to handle data at several sampling rates [Ref. 7]. This technique finds applications in speech and image compression, digital audio, statistical and adaptive signal processing, and in many other fields. It also can be applied to certain classes of time-frequency representations such as the short-time Fourier transform and the wavelet transform, which are useful in analyzing the time-varying nature of wideband transient signal spectra [Ref. 3].

Multirate filter banks provide flexibility in the analysis of signals by dividing the original signal into smaller, more manageable subbands. According to the multirate filter bank theory [Ref. 8], there is no need to satisfy the sampling theorem on a channel by channel basis because it is sufficient to satisfy it on the sum of the channels. Therefore, the impractical ideal bandpass filters are not necessary anymore, and a new theory can be developed which looks at the channels simultaneously instead of regarding each one separately as in single filter signal processing.

A. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

1. Perfect Reconstruction (PR) Filter Bank

It is well known that the quadrature mirror filter (QMF) bank can be used in both analysis and synthesis banks to produce a perfect reconstruction synthesis signal [Ref. 3]. The most well-known type of multirate filter bank is the M-channel maximally decimated

QMF bank, which is shown in Figure 3.1.

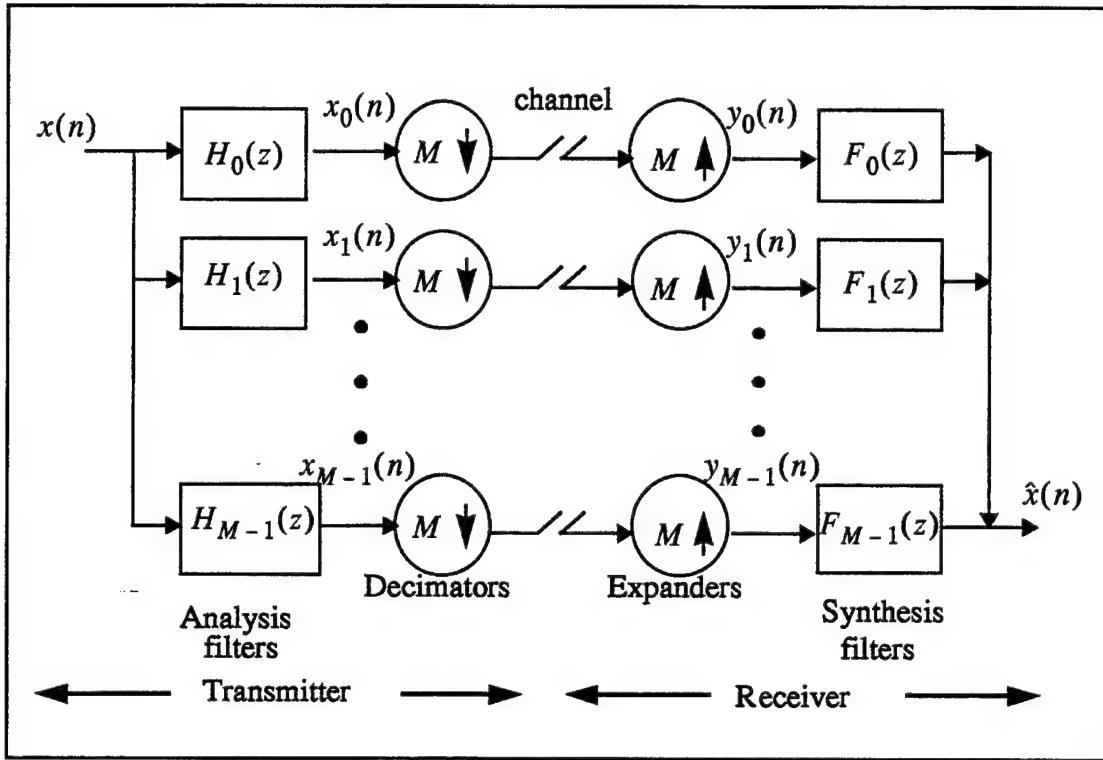


Figure 3.1 The Quadrature Mirror Filter (QMF) Bank. After [Ref. 3].

The reconstructed signal, $\hat{x}(n)$, in general suffers from aliasing error because the analysis bank filters, $H_k(z)$, that precede the decimators are not ideal. However, in practice, for a given set of analysis filters, $H_k(z)$, the synthesis filters, $F_k(z)$, can be chosen to reduce the effect of the aliasing caused by the decimation operation.

The most general expression for $\hat{X}(z)$ is of the form [Ref. 3]

$$\hat{X}(z) = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{l=0}^{M-1} X(zW^{-l}) \sum_{k=0}^{M-1} H_k(zW^{-l}) F_k(z) \quad (3.1)$$

where $X(zW^{-l}) = X(z e^{(-j\pi l)/M})$, $l \neq 0$ represents the aliasing terms. If we consider a two channel ($M=2$) filter bank, this expression can be rewritten as

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{X}(z) &= \frac{1}{2}[H_0(z)F_0(z) + H_1(z)F_1(z)]X(z) \\ &+ \frac{1}{2}[H_0(-z)F_0(z) + H_1(-z)F_1(z)]X(-z)\end{aligned}\quad (3.2)$$

where $X(-z)$ corresponds to $X(e^{j(\pi - \omega)})$ on the unit circle. The frequency response of the two channel filter bank is represented by the first term in Equation 3.2 while the second term represents the aliasing. To obtain aliasing cancellation, the analysis and synthesis filters must be selected so that the quantity of the second term is zero:

$$\begin{aligned}F_0(z) &= H_1(-z) \\ F_1(z) &= -H_0(-z).\end{aligned}\quad (3.3)$$

Therefore, once the analysis filters, $H_0(z)$ and $H_1(z)$, are given, it is possible to completely cancel aliasing by the choice of matching synthesis filters, $F_0(z)$ and $F_1(z)$, which are lowpass and highpass respectively. Using Equation 3.3 for the aliasing cancellation conditions, Equation 3.2 becomes

$$\hat{X}(z) = \frac{1}{2}[H_0(z)F_0(z) + H_1(z)F_1(z)]X(z) = T(z)X(z) \quad (3.4)$$

where $T(z) = \frac{1}{2}[H_0(z)F_0(z) + H_1(z)F_1(z)]$. If $T(z)$ satisfies the conditions of a stable all-pass and a linear-phase FIR function, then this system is free from amplitude distortion and phase distortion, respectively. Such QMF banks which are free from aliasing, amplitude distortion and phase distortion are called perfect reconstruction (PR) banks and satisfy

$$\hat{X}(z) = cz^{-n_0}X(z) \quad \text{or} \quad \hat{x}(n) = cx(n - n_0) \quad (3.5)$$

where c is an arbitrary nonzero constant and n_0 is a positive integer [Refs. 3 and 5].

2. Perfect Reconstruction Non-uniform Filter Bank With Rational Sampling Factors

Figure 3.2 shows a general non-uniform filter bank with rational decimation factors. In this system, an input signal can be arbitrarily decomposed into a number of different non-uniform frequency subbands. For a perfect reconstruction with maximally decimated system, the decimation and interpolation factors, P_k and Q_k , $k = 0, \dots, M - 1$, satisfy the following relationship:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{M-1} \frac{Q_k}{P_k} = 1 \quad (3.6)$$

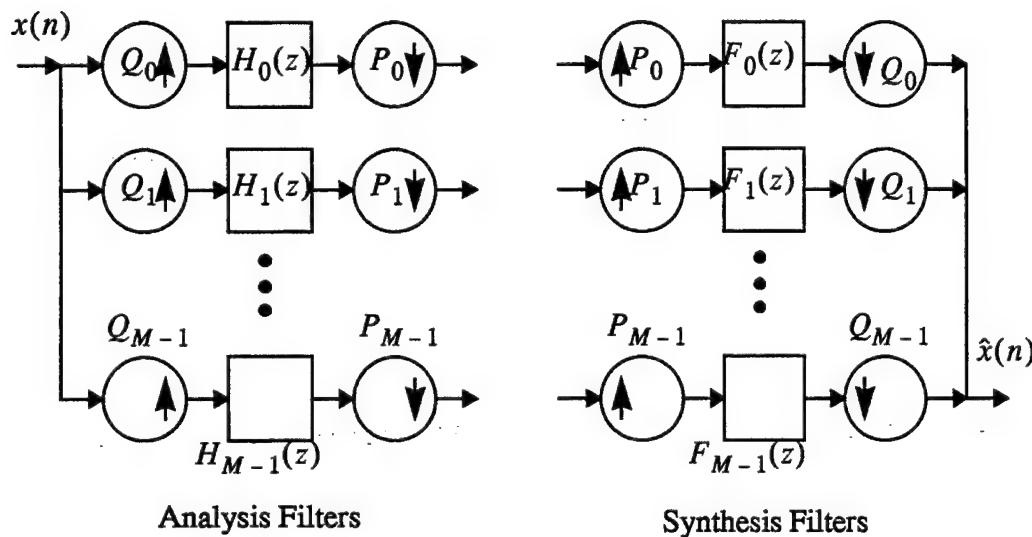


Figure 3.2 An M -band Analysis-Synthesis Non-Uniform Filter Bank with Rational Decimation Factors. After [Ref. 9].

B. FILTER BANK DESIGN

1. FIR Power Symmetric Filter Bank

Using Equation 3.3, the aliasing cancellation condition, Equation 3.4 can be rewritten as

$$\hat{X}(z) = \frac{1}{2}[H_0(z)H_1(-z) - H_1(z)H_0(-z)]X(z) \quad (3.7)$$

Assume that $H_0(z)$ is power symmetric, that is

$$\tilde{H}_0(z)H_0(z) + \tilde{H}_0(-z)H_0(-z) = 1 \quad (3.8)$$

where the ‘~’ represents “paraconjugation” (defined by Vaidyanathan [Ref. 3] as conjugation of the function’s coefficients and replacement of z with z^{-1}). With $H_0(z)$ satisfying Equation 3.8, the filter, $H_1(z)$, is chosen as

$$H_1(z) = -z^{-N}\tilde{H}_0(-z) \quad (3.9)$$

where N is some odd number. The remaining filters can be derived as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} F_0(z) &= z^{-N}\tilde{H}_0(z) \\ F_1(z) &= z^{-N}\tilde{H}_1(z) \end{aligned} \quad (3.10)$$

Now only the filter, $H_0(z)$, remains to be designed. The power symmetric property means that the zero-phase filter, $H(z) = \tilde{H}_0(z)H_0(z)$, is a half-band filter. The design steps for the real coefficient case, where $h_0(n)$ is real, are as follows:

Step 1. Design a zero-phase FIR half-band filter, $G(z) = \sum_{n=-N}^N g(n)z^{-n}$.

Step 2. Define $H(z) = G(z) + \delta$, where δ is the peak stopband ripple of $G(e^{j\omega})$ to ensure that $H(e^{j\omega})$ is nonnegative.

Step 3. Compute $H_0(z)$ as a spectral factor of $H(z)$ [Ref 3].

Figure 3.3 shows an example of perfect reconstruction filter bank design. Since the zero-phase FIR half-band filter, $G(e^{j\omega})$, is real, $H(e^{j\omega})$ is obtained by lifting the response $G(e^{j\omega})$ by δ . This is demonstrated in Figure 3.3(a).

The zero-phase FIR filter, $G(z)$, is designed using MATLAB function “REMEZ”, which uses the McClellan-Parks algorithm. The nonnegative zero-phase filter, $H(z)$, is also demonstrated in Figure 3.3(a). It is clear that $H(e^{j\omega}) \geq 0$ for all ω , so it is possible to find a spectral factor, $H_0(z)$, of $H(z)$.

The frequency response and the zero location of perfect reconstruction filter banks, $H_0(z)$ and $H_1(z)$ (filter length of 9, $M=2$), are shown in Figures 3.3(b) and 3.3(c), respectively. The passband gain is unity, the stopband gain is 8.5dB, and the cutoff frequency is $\pi/2$ radians. As demonstrated in Figure 3.3(c), the spectral factor, $H_0(z)$, of the filter, $H(z)$, is not unique because the zeros of $H(z)$ can be grouped into those of $H_0(z)$ and $\tilde{H}_0(z)$ in many ways. Table 3.1 shows the filter coefficients of $h_0(n)$ and $h_1(n)$.

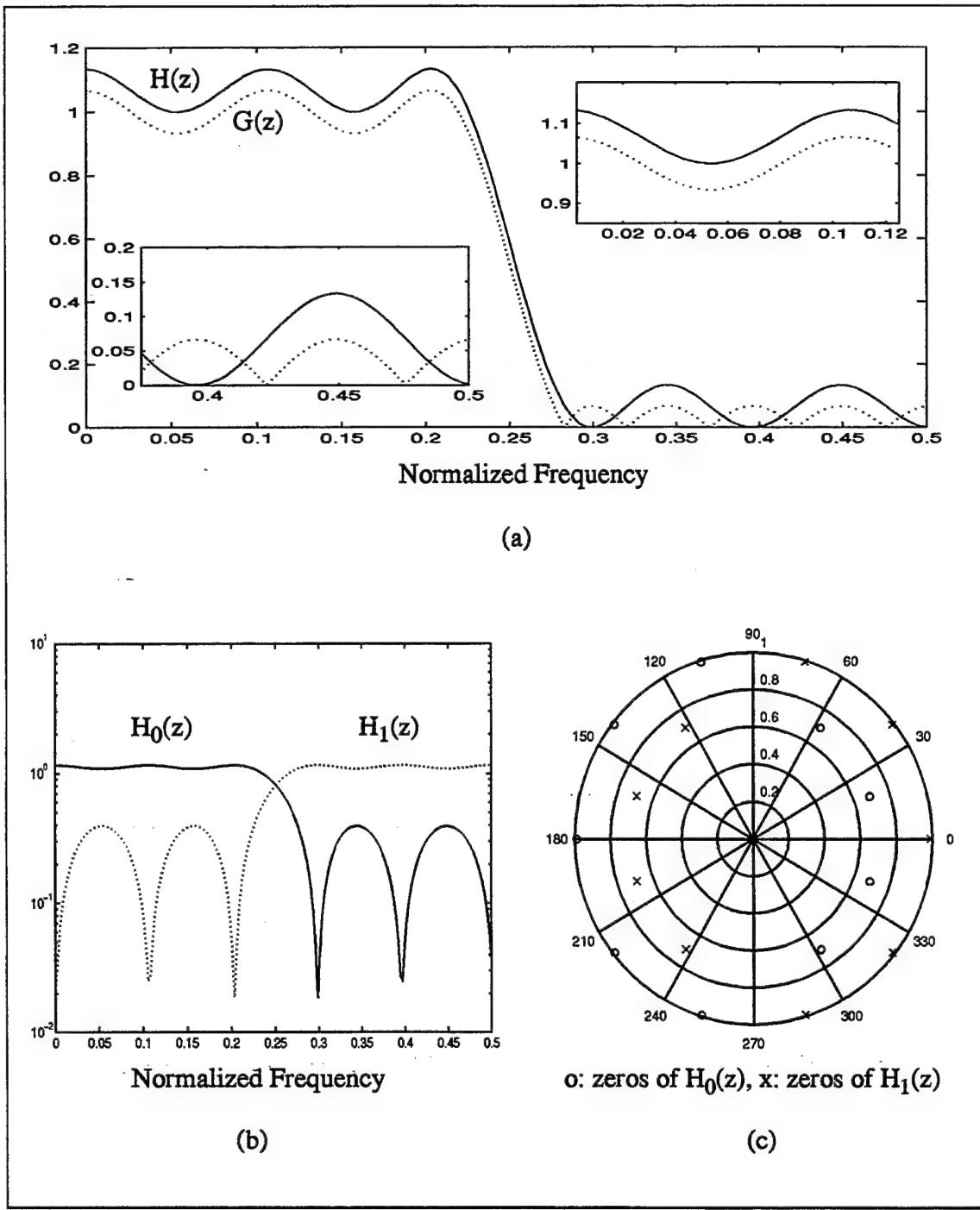


Figure 3.3 Perfect Reconstruction FIR Power Symmetric Filter Bank (Filter Order=9, M=2): (a) Zero-Phase FIR Half-band Filter $H(z)$, (b) Perfect Reconstruction FIR Filter Bank and (c) Zeros of Analysis Filter $H_0(z)$ and $H_1(z)$.

Table 3.1: Perfect Reconstruction Filter Coefficients (Filter Order = 9)

n	$h_0(n)$	$h_1(n)$
0	0.5000	0.5000
1	0.5323	-0.5323
2	0.2495	0.2495
3	-0.1059	0.1059
4	-0.1417	-0.1417
5	0.0422	-0.0422
6	0.1001	0.1001
7	-0.0152	0.0152
8	-0.1202	-0.1202
9	0.1129	-0.1129

2. Perfect Reconstruction Uniform and Non-Uniform Filter Banks

Both uniform and non-uniform filter banks are designed in this thesis for the analysis and synthesis filter banks in order to obtain the desired subband signals. The proper combination of these filter banks provides flexibility in generating subband signals. The desired portions of a given signal can be filtered into narrow, non-uniform subbands, and the remaining portions of the signal can be filtered into larger, uniform subbands by selecting proper non-uniform filter banks and uniform filter banks respectively.

In the case of the uniform filter banks, all of the subbands of each filter have the same bandwidth. A perfect reconstruction, maximally decimated analysis-synthesis system based on uniform filter banks is designed as shown in Figure 3.4. The corresponding synthesis filter bank can easily be designed from the analysis filter bank.

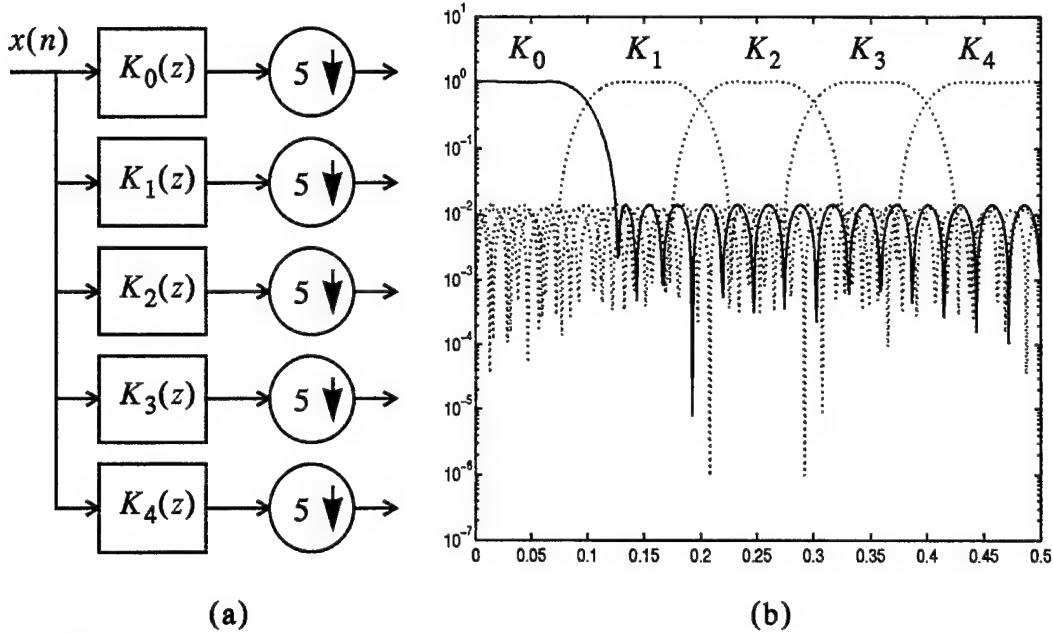


Figure 3.4 Perfect Reconstruction Uniform Analysis Filter Bank (Filter Order=35, M=5):
 (a) Block Diagram and (b) Frequency Response.

The frequency response of a non-uniform filter bank with integer downsampling rate is shown in Figure 3.5. This non-uniform system can have a number of different forms and structures. However, for non-uniform filter banks, the decimation factors, D_k , $k = 0, \dots, M - 1$, have the following constraint

$$\sum_{k=0}^{M-1} \frac{1}{D_k} = 1 \quad (3.11)$$

The synthesis filter banks of both uniform and the non-uniform kind also can easily be obtained from Equation 3.9 in that

$$F_k(z) = z^{-N} \tilde{H}_k(z) \quad (3.12)$$

where $F_k(z)$ and $H_k(z)$ are the synthesis and analysis filter bank, respectively, $k = 0, \dots, M - 1$.

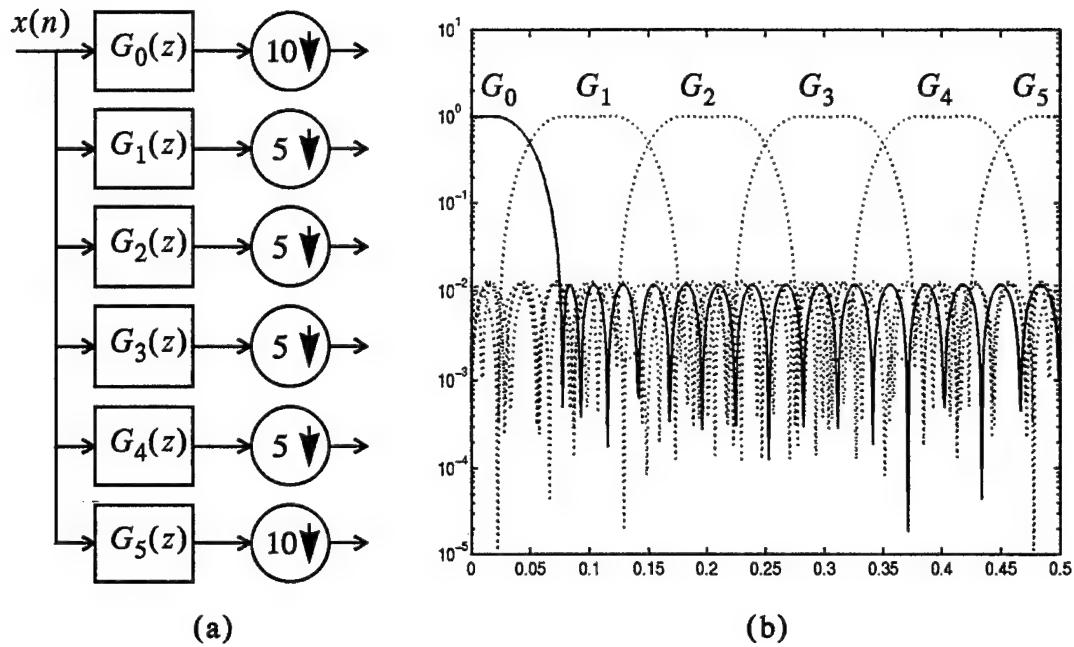


Figure 3.5 Perfect Reconstruction Non-Uniform Analysis Filter Bank (Filter Order=35, $M=6$): (a) Block Diagram and (b) Frequency Response.

3. Perfect Reconstruction Non-uniform Filter Bank With Rational Sampling Factors (Direct Method)

A direct method is presented in this thesis to design the non-uniform filter banks with rational decimation factors. Especially, a two-band non-uniform filter bank with rational decimation factors of $5/4$ and $5/1$, so called $(4/5, 1/5)$ system, is considered to discuss the design process to obtain the desired spectral detail as shown in Figure 3.6.

Figure 3.6(b) shows the frequency response of the analysis filter banks. According to non-uniform filter bank theory [Ref. 9], a $(4/5, 1/5)$ system can also be designed by combining the first four bands of a uniform five-band system (see Figure 3.4).

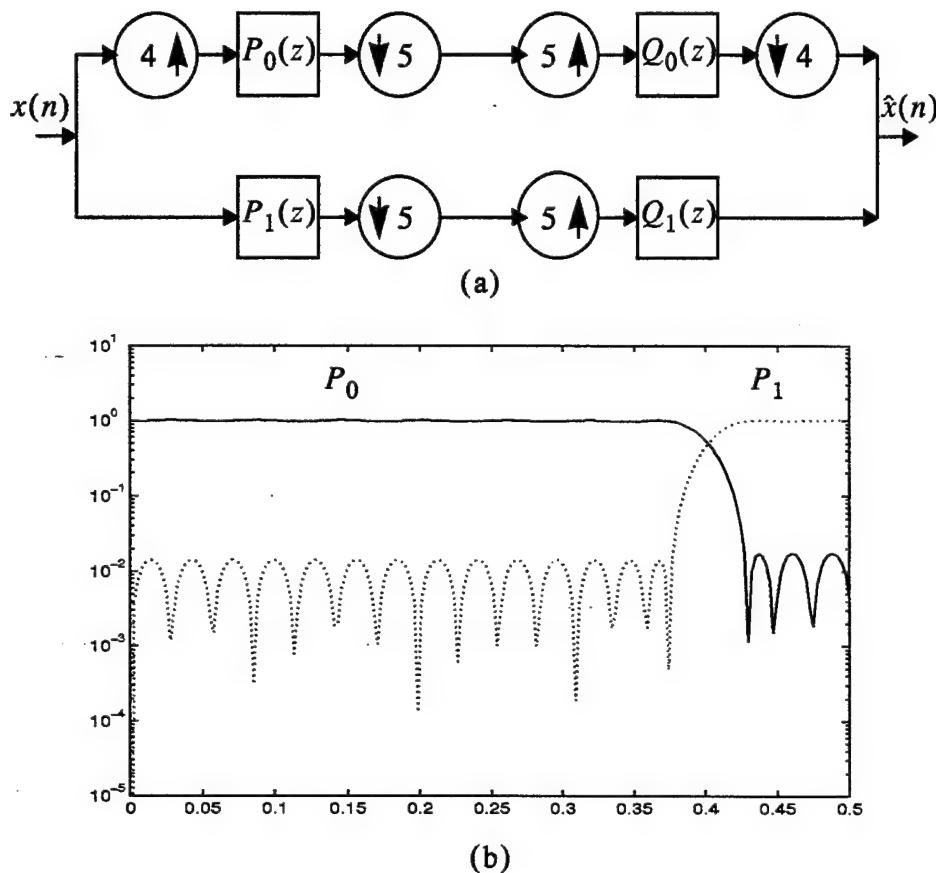


Figure 3.6 Filter Bank with Rational Sampling Factors (Filter Order = 35): (a) A block Diagram and (b) The Frequency Response of $(4/5, 1/5)$ System.

4. Tree Structured Filter Bank

Both uniform and non-uniform filter banks were arranged into a tree structured analysis and synthesis filter banks to synthesize two signals obtained from different measurement devices. In this scheme, each input signal is divided into smaller, more manageable subband signals which retain the frequency characteristics of the original signal. They are then summed to obtain a wideband signal, which covers the entire frequency area and retains the basic spectral properties of the original signals.

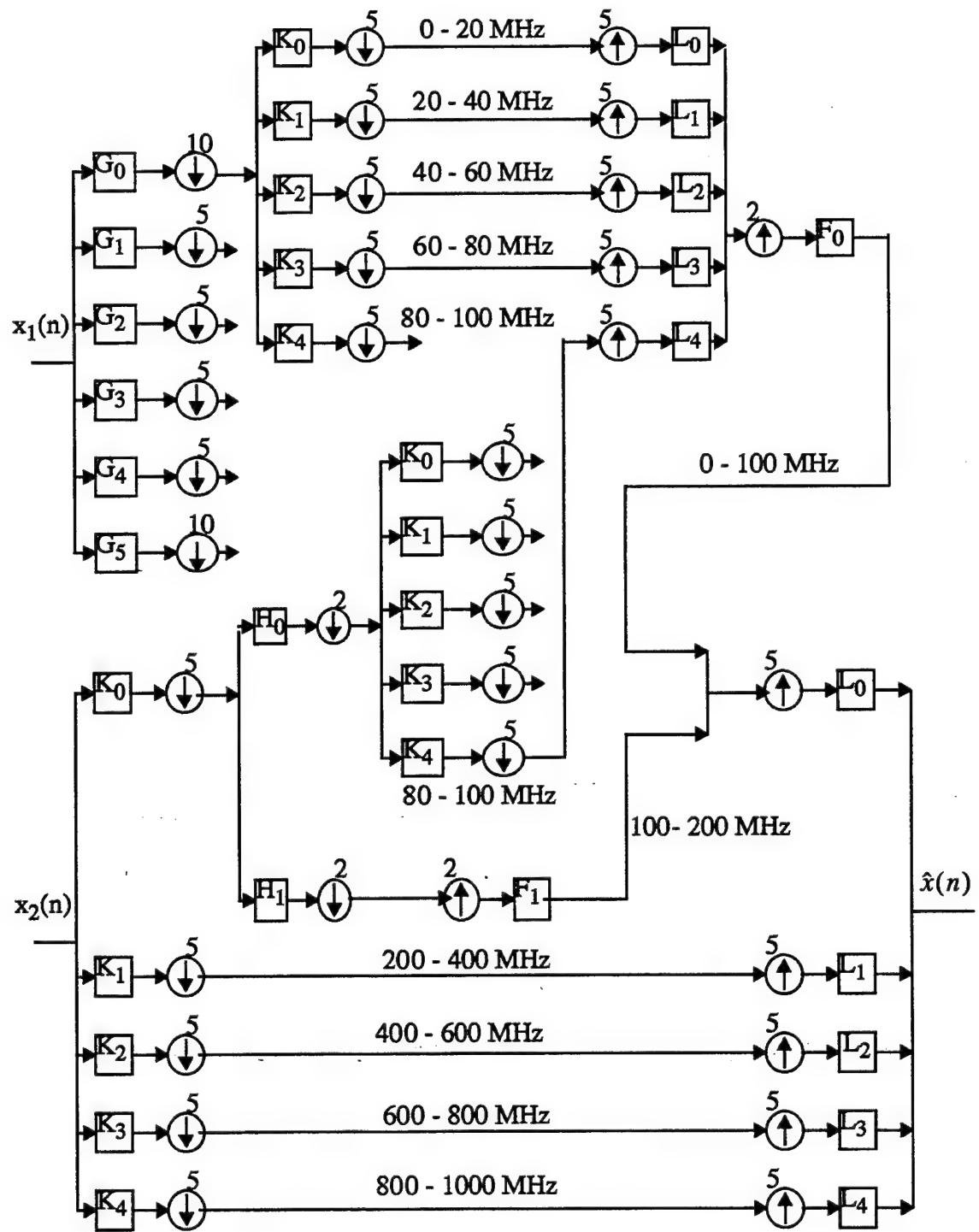
The overlapped portions of the two signals are not handled separately in the section. The study of overlapped portion will be presented in Chapter IV. As mentioned in Chapter II, frequency concatenation methods were applied in this section using tree structured filter banks to produce a desired signal. Equation 2.11 is applied to weigh the high frequency portion of CSW data.

After decimation in a subband, a minimum data length of three times the filter order is required in order for the filtering operation to properly occur at the next tree level; a proper data length is required to minimize the end-point transients that occur during the filtering process [Ref. 2]. In the overlapping frequency band of 80 - 100 MHz, for example, the input is decimated by a factor of 50, which means that only 82 samples are present in this subband. For a filter order of 35, at least 105 points are required in this subband. To overcome this problem, a "zero-padding" method [Ref. 2] was implemented whenever the data points fell short of the required length.

Four tree-structured filter banks were designed to obtain a synthesis signal: concatenation at 80 MHz, concatenation at 100 MHz, concatenation at 80 MHz with (4/5, 1/5) system, and symmetric overlap at 90 MHz. The perfect reconstruction FIR power symmetric filter bank was applied in the case of overlap at 90 MHz. The FIR power symmetric filter bank provides perfect reconstruction of the data, so it performs better than

truncation by providing a smooth transition between the HPW and the CSW spectra.

Figures 3.7-3.10 show the schematic diagrams for the four filter banks. The first filter bank takes HPW data up to 80 MHz and CSW data from 80 MHz to 1000 MHz, and the second filter bank takes HPW data up to 100 MHz and CSW data from 100 MHz to 1000 MHz to obtain a wideband transient waveform. The tree structured filter bank using rational decimation factor of 5/4 and 5/1 is shown in Figure 3.9. The fourth filter bank takes HPW data up to 90 MHz and CSW data from 90 MHz to 1000 MHz as shown in Figures 3.10 and 3.11; the frequency response of the power symmetric filter bank around 90 MHz is shown in Figure 3.12.



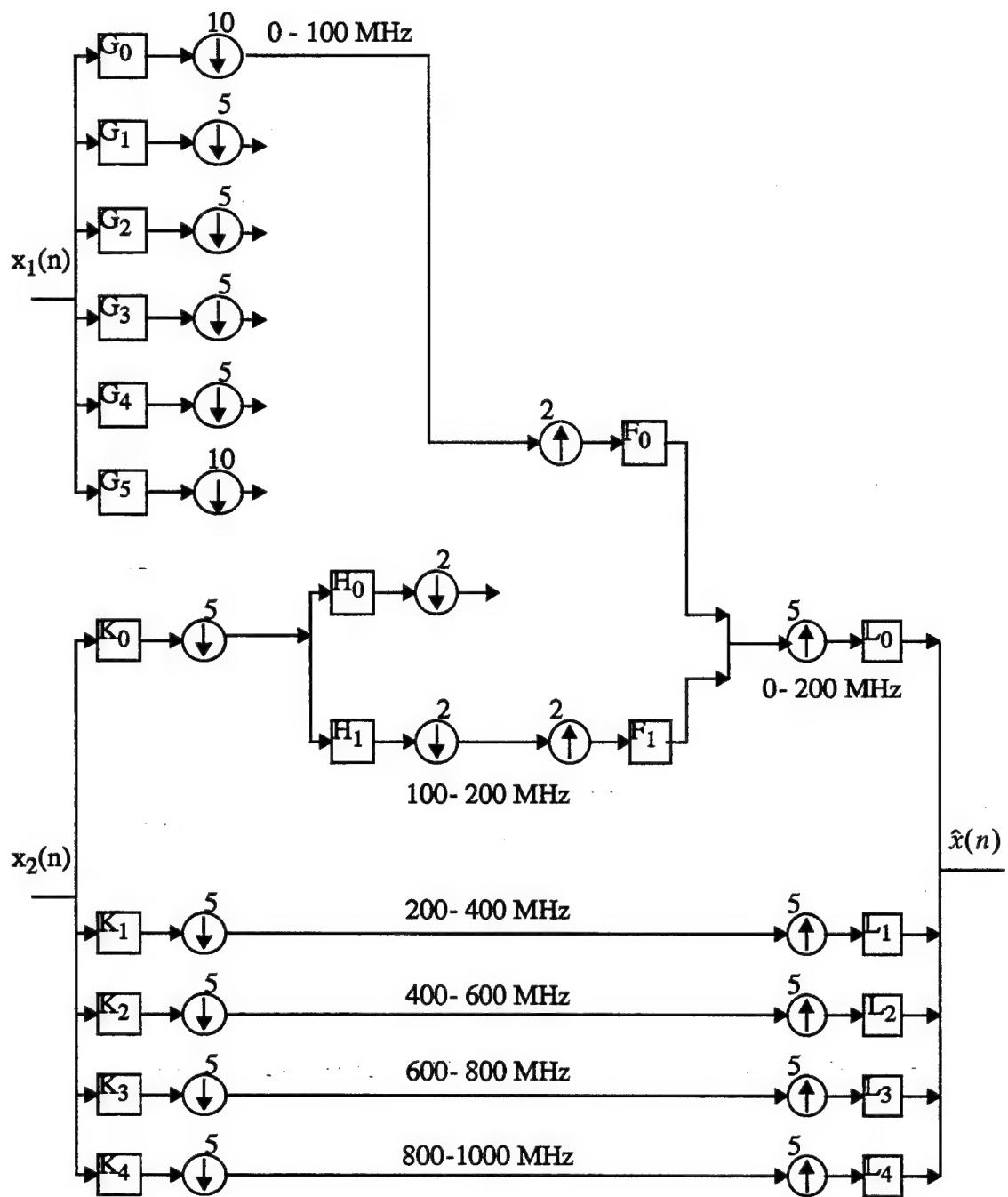


Figure 3.8 Analysis and Synthesis Tree Structured Filter Bank with Concatenation at 100 MHz.

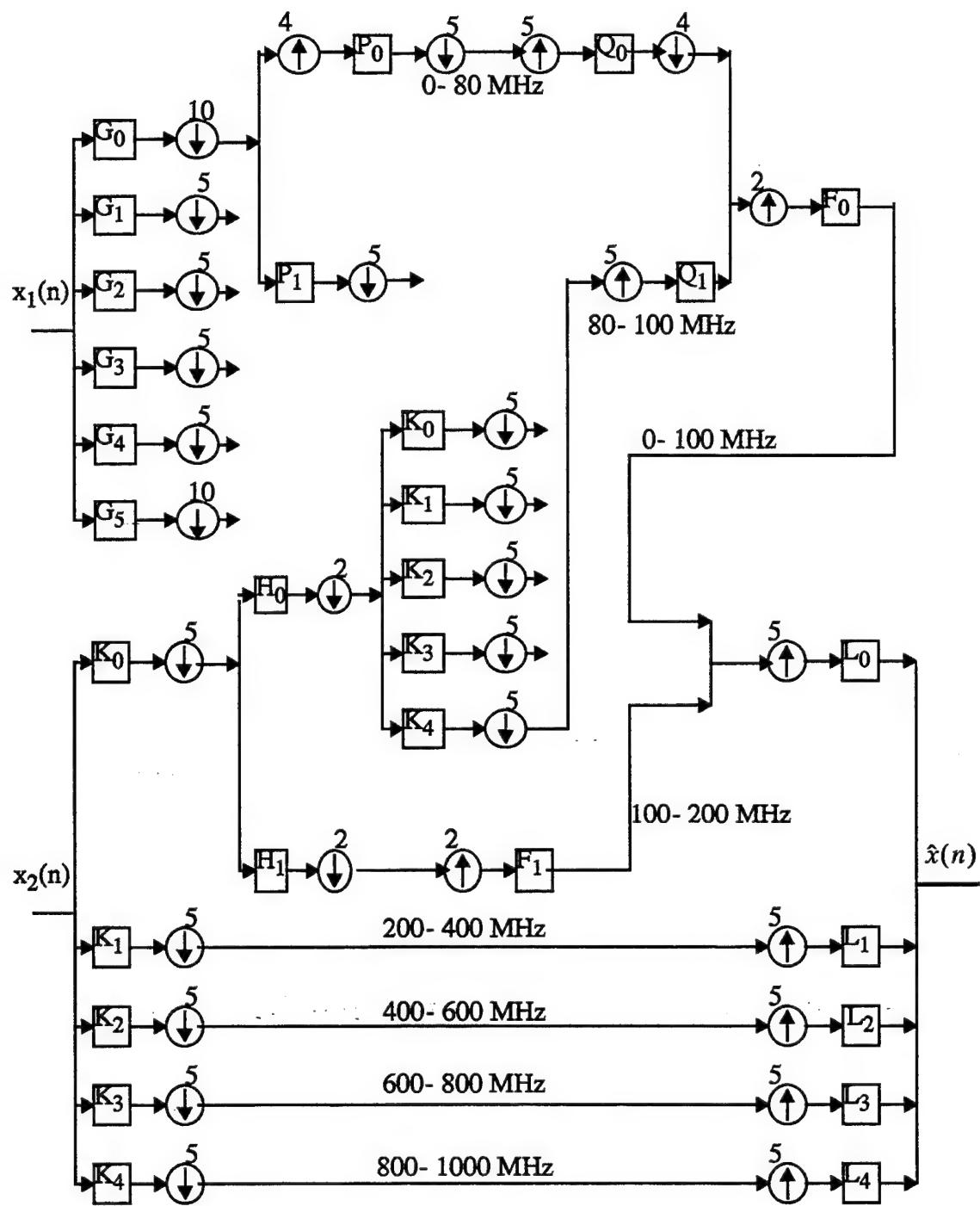
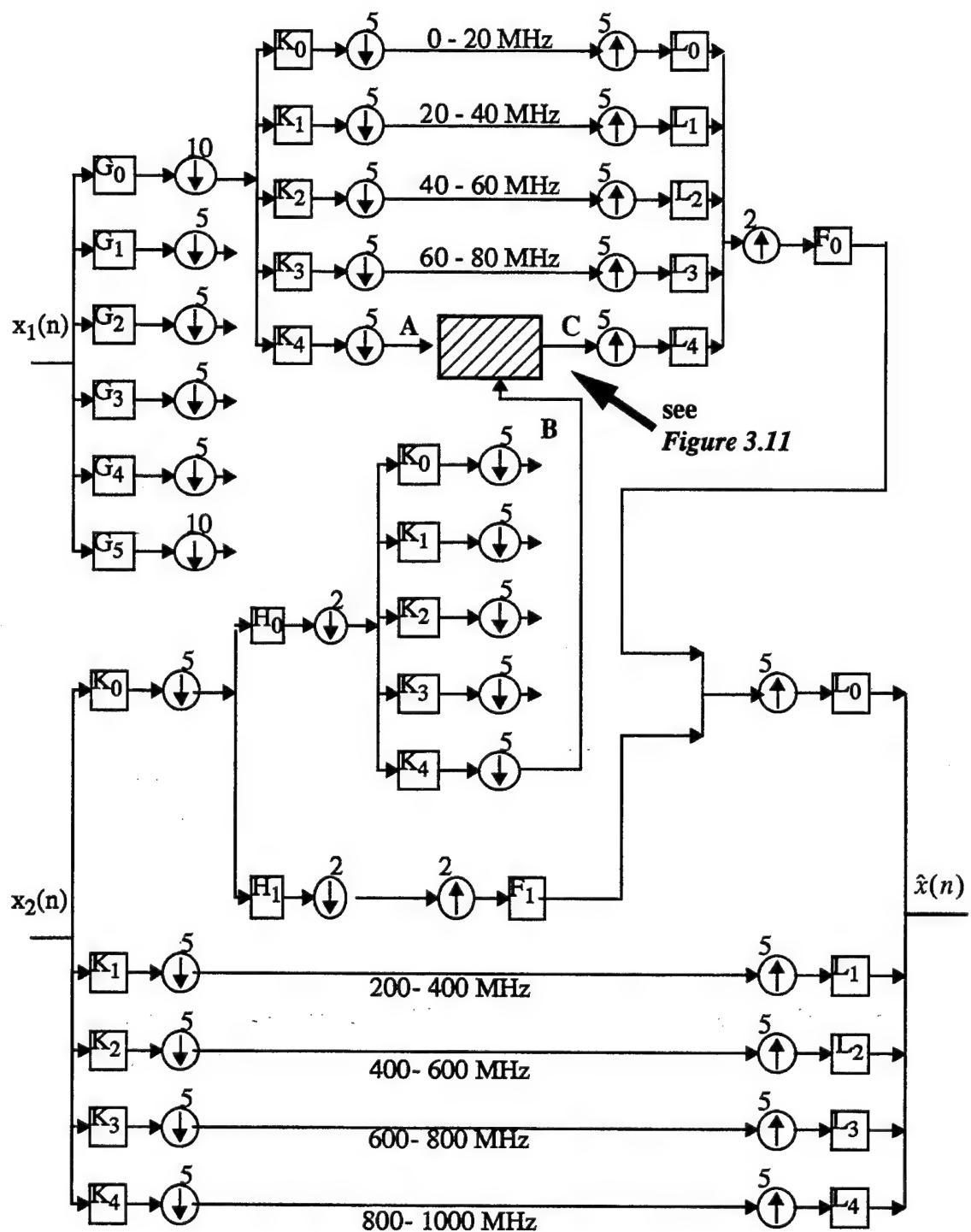


Figure 3.9 Analysis and Synthesis Tree Structured Filter Bank: Concatenation at 80MHz with Rational Decimation Factor of 5/4 and 5/1.



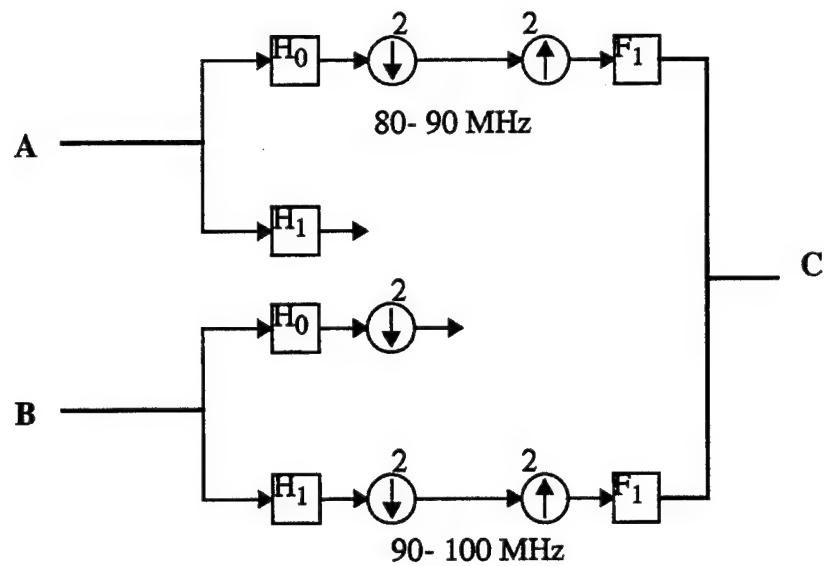


Figure 3.11 Analysis and Synthesis Tree Structured Filter Bank with Symmetric Overlap
at 90 MHz: Level A and B through C.

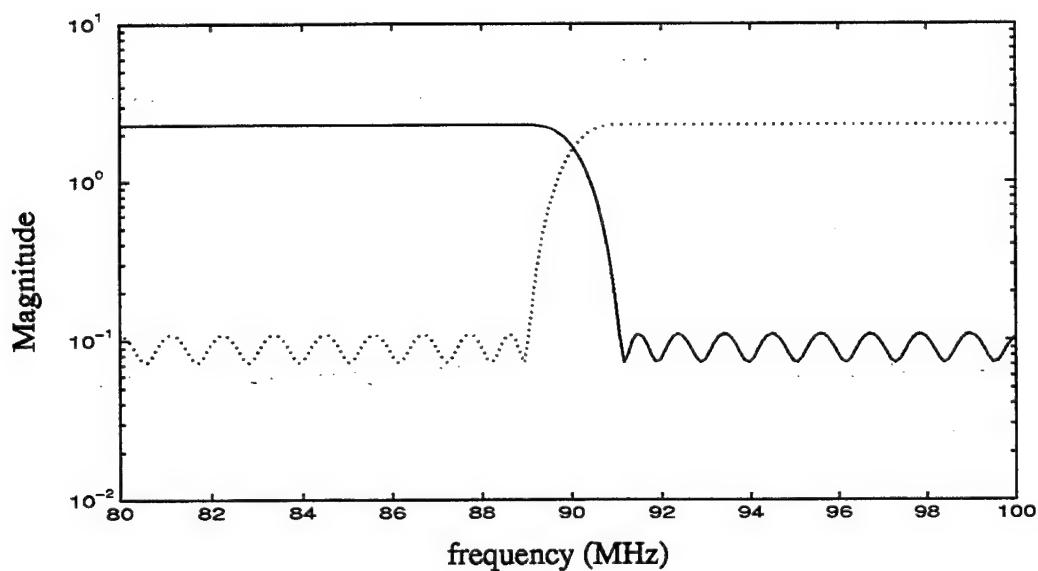


Figure 3.12 Frequency Response of Tree-Structured Filter Bank with Symmetric Overlap
at 90 MHz (Filter Order = 35).

Figure 3.13 shows the results obtained from the tree structured filter bank with concatenation at 80 MHz for test point I01001. Figure 3.14 shows the results obtained from the tree structured filter bank with concatenation at 100 MHz for the same test point. The results obtained from tree structured filter bank (concatenation at 80 MHz) with rational decimation factor of $5/4$ and $5/1$ are shown in Figure 3.15. Figure 3.16 shows the results obtained from the tree structured filter bank with symmetric overlap at 90 MHz. The plots in Figures 3.13-3.16 look very similar except for slight differences at the concatenation point.

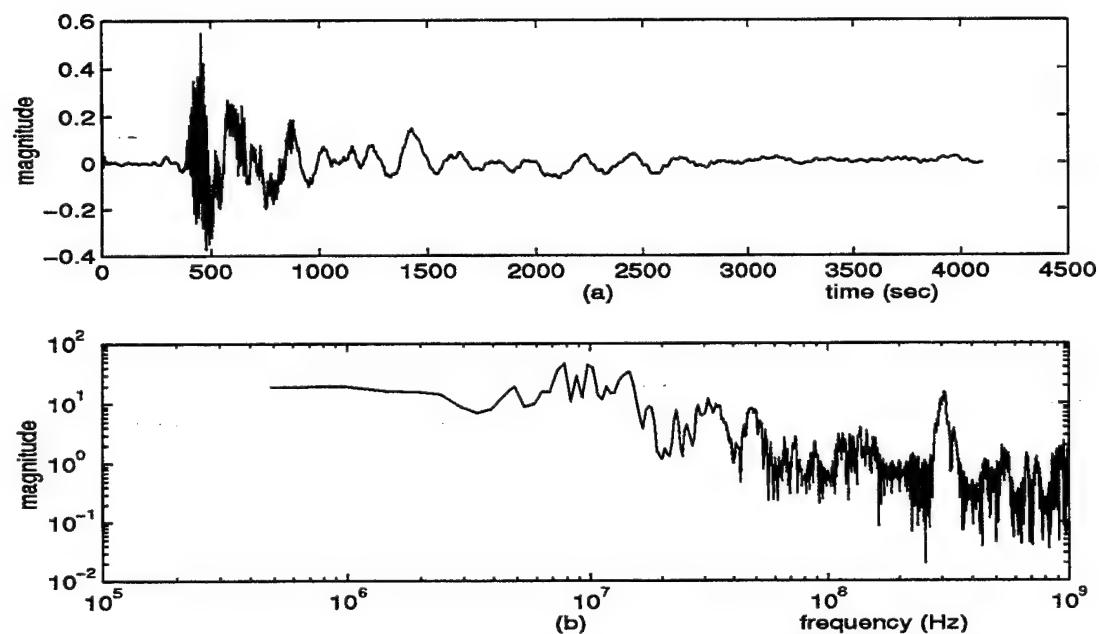


Figure 3.13 Tree-Structured Filter Bank with Concatenation at 80 MHz: (a) Time Domain Waveform and (b) Magnitude Spectrum.

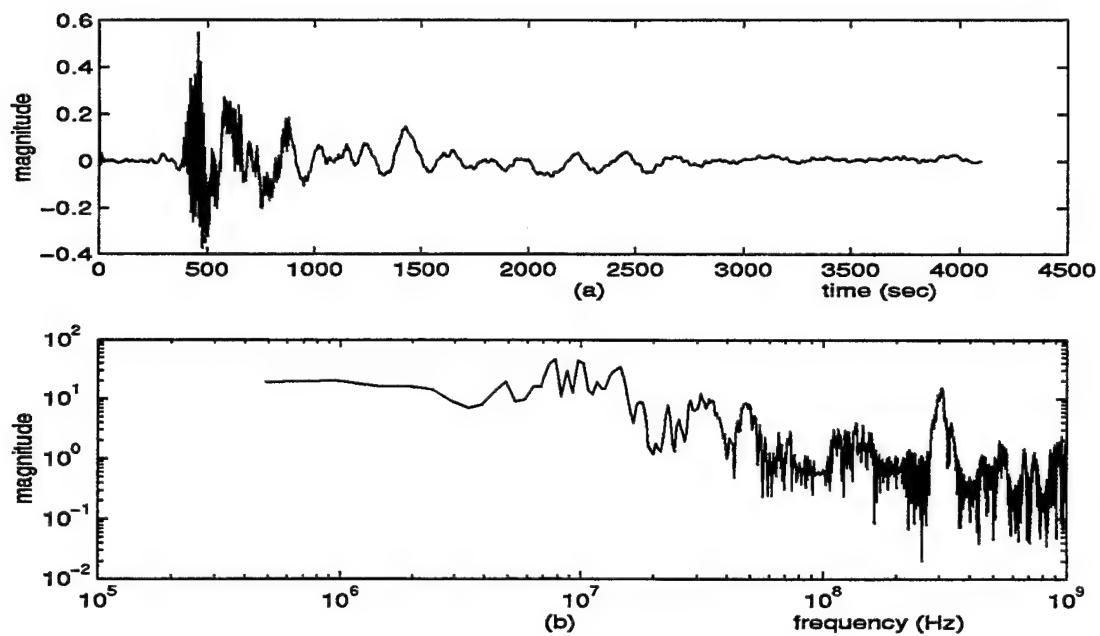


Figure 3.14 Tree-Structured Filter Bank with Concatenation at 100 MHz: (a) Time Domain Waveform and (b) Magnitude Spectrum.

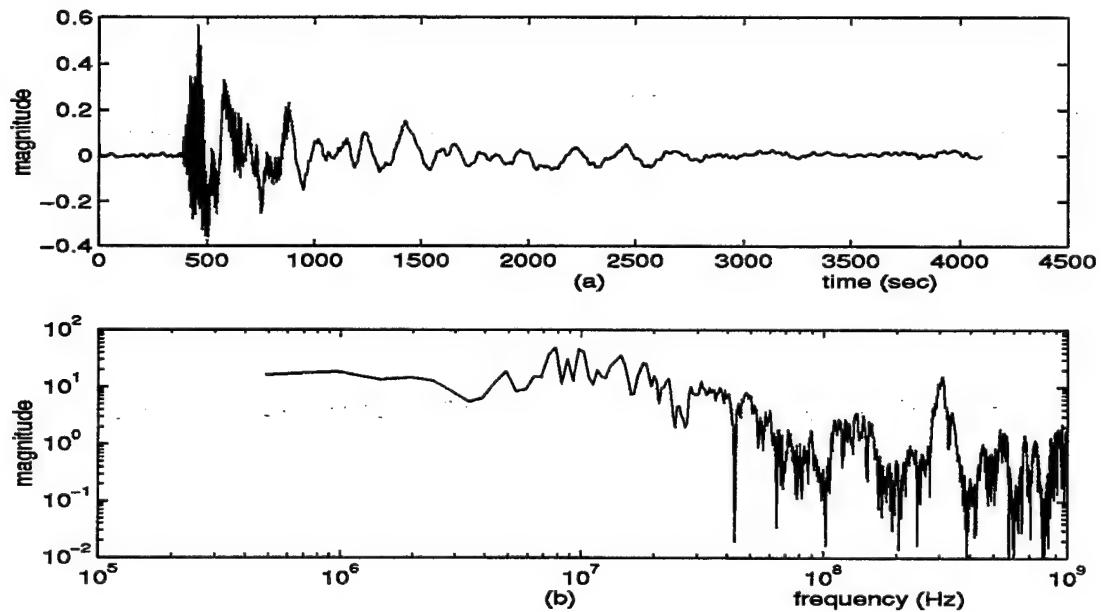


Figure 3.15 Tree Structured Filter Bank (Concatenation at 80 MHz) with (4/5 and 1/5) System: (a) Time Domain Waveform and (b) Magnitude Spectrum.

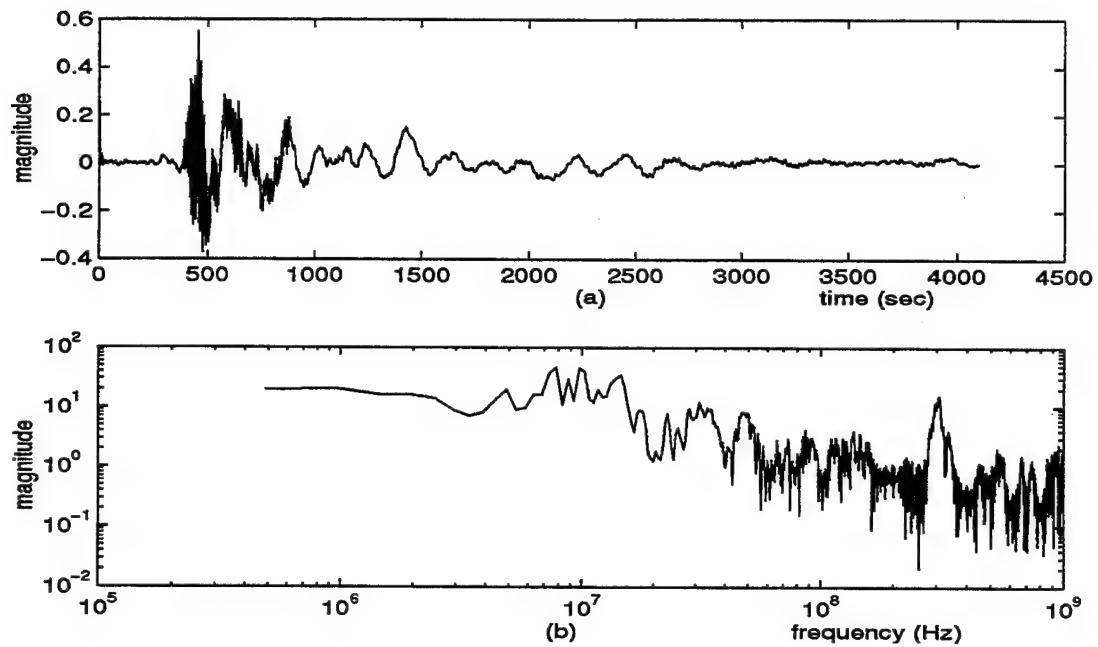


Figure 3.16 Tree-Structured Filter Bank with Symmetric Overlap at 90 MHz: (a) Time Domain Waveform and (b) Magnitude Spectrum.

IV. WIDEBAND ANALYSIS RESULTS

The results of synthesizing the waveform data using bandpass IFFT and tree-structured filter bank are presented in this chapter. In Chapters II and III, the bandpass IFFT filter bank method and tree-structured filter bank method with frequency concatenation scheme were applied to combine HPW and CSW waveforms, respectively. In this chapter, the sinusoidal modeling algorithm, the bandpass IFFT, and the tree-structured filter bank techniques will be used to combine four different waveforms at a single test point to produce a synthesized test point signal.

A. SINUSOIDAL MODELING ALGORITHM (SMA)

The main idea of this technique is that any waveform can be represented as a sum of sine waves. The sinusoidal modeling technique implemented in this chapter was originally developed by McAulay and Quatieri [Ref. 10] for speech signal processing, which is transient in nature and stationary for only a short interval of time.

The block diagram illustrating the SMA is shown in Figure 4.1. In the analysis section, the input data are sectioned off into equal length frames and weighted with Hamming window. Frames are formed allowing for overlap of data. The short-time Fourier transform (STFT) approach is used to obtain the amplitudes, frequencies and phases of the sine waveforms in each spectral bin.

The frequency values are determined by first locating the peaks in the periodogram, and then matching these with peaks in adjacent frames. These peaks need not occur at the same spectral bin but are constrained to lie within some matching interval. In the synthesis part (see Figure 4.1(b)), a corresponding linear amplitude interpolation and a phase

unwrapping and interpolation between matching peaks are performed. For each set of matching peaks, a sine wave is generated and amplitude modulated. The resulting sine waves are then summed to produce the synthesized waveform. For more details on this algorithm, see McAulay and Quatieri [Ref. 10].

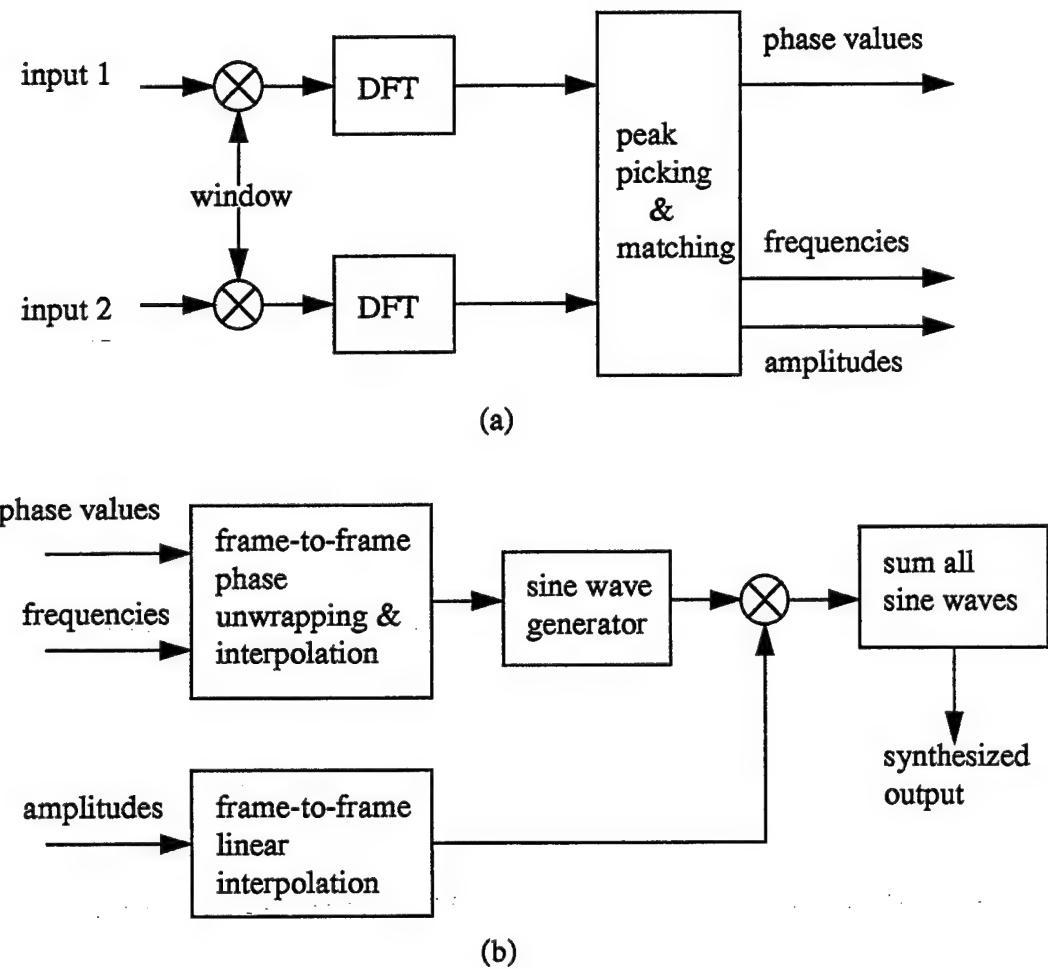


Figure 4.1 Block Diagram of the Sinusoidal Modeling Algorithm: (a) Analysis and (b) Synthesis System.

In this thesis, we have used the following parameters for the sinusoidal modeling algorithm: a FFT size of 512 and a frame length of 256 were chosen to obtain proper bin width and frequency resolution; an overlap interval of 128 was chosen for 50% overlap; a matching window size of 3 was chosen to ensure smooth frequency track; and a peak threshold of 30 dB was chosen to reject weak spectral components and others due to noise [Ref. 1].

B. COMBINATION OF WAVEFORMS FROM DIFFERENT ORIENTATIONS

1. Data Characteristics

In Chapters II and III, to test the various algorithms, only the data from A (parallel) orientation were considered. The B (perpendicular) orientation data will now be analyzed to combine them into one waveform. There are two different sets of waveform data at each test point: HPW parallel and HPW perpendicular; and CSW parallel and CSW perpendicular.

Figures 4.2 and 4.3 show the four waveforms measured at test point I01001. Figure 4.2 shows the two HPW waveform and their spectra. The B (perpendicular) orientation spectrum shows a large low frequency coupling below the 6 MHz frequency area. The frequency content in the frequency band of 6 - 100 MHz is different for the two waveforms. The time resolution and the sampling frequency for both TAI01001 (parallel) and TBI01001 (perpendicular) orientation waveforms are given in Table 4.1. The sampling periods are slightly different; however, in this work, we have treated them to be the same; we have used $\Delta t = 0.4674 \times 10^9$ (sec), which is from TAI01001.

Table 4.1: HPW Waveforms at Test Point I01001

	TAI01001	TBI01001
Number of Data Point	4096	4096
Sampling Period, Δt (sec)	0.4674e-9	0.4629e-9
Sampling Frequency, f_s (Hz)	2.1394e9	2.1603e9
Bin Width, Δf (Hz)	5.2231e6	5.2742e6

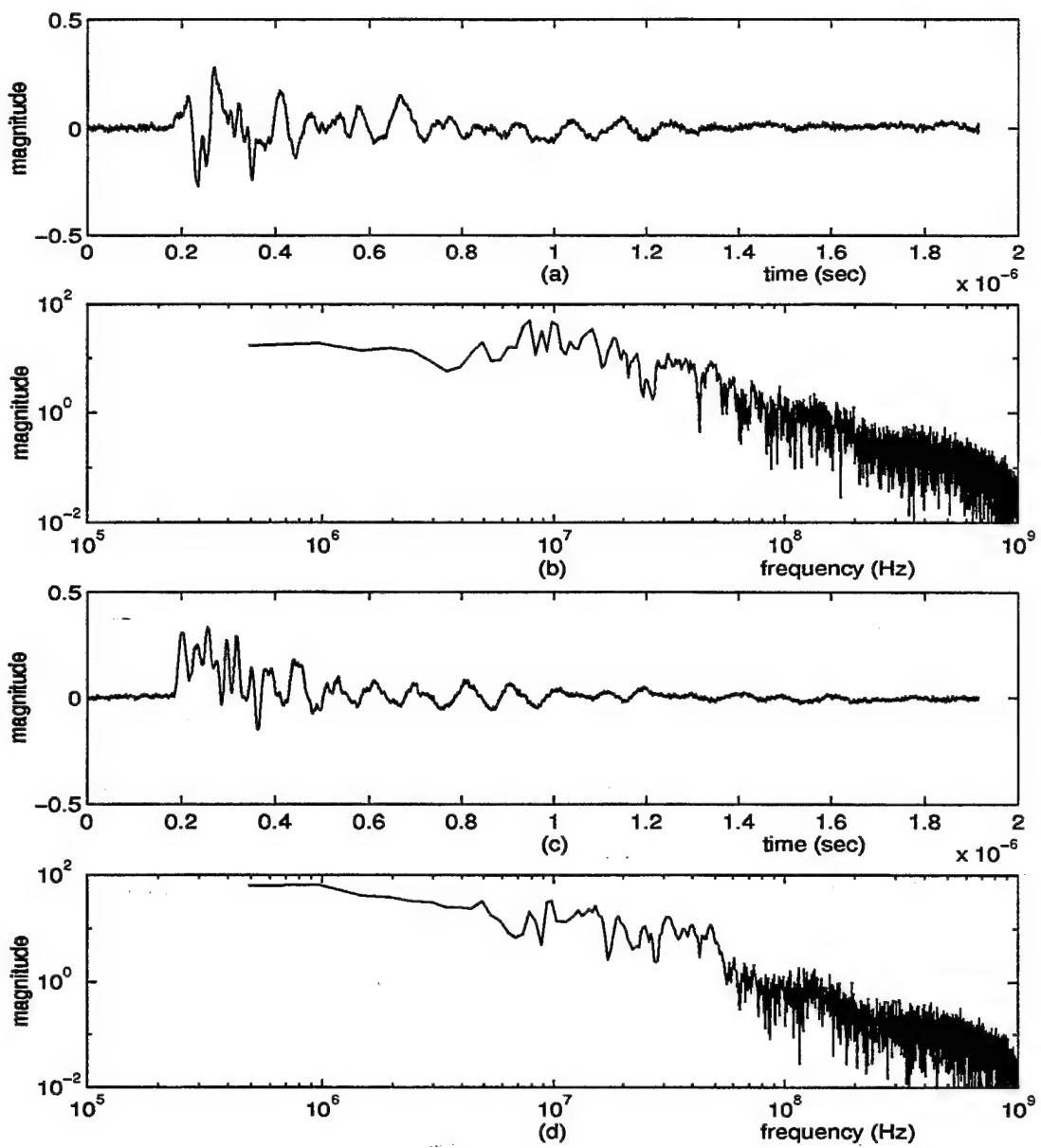


Figure 4.2 HPW Data: (a)-(b) Time Domain Waveform and Magnitude Spectrum of TAI01001; (c)-(d) Time Domain Waveform and Magnitude Spectrum of TBI01001.

Figure 4.3 shows the originally recorded frequency domain CSW data and its time domain representation at test point I01001. The frequency content of the two waveforms

is different. It is more obvious at lower frequencies (< 10 MHz).

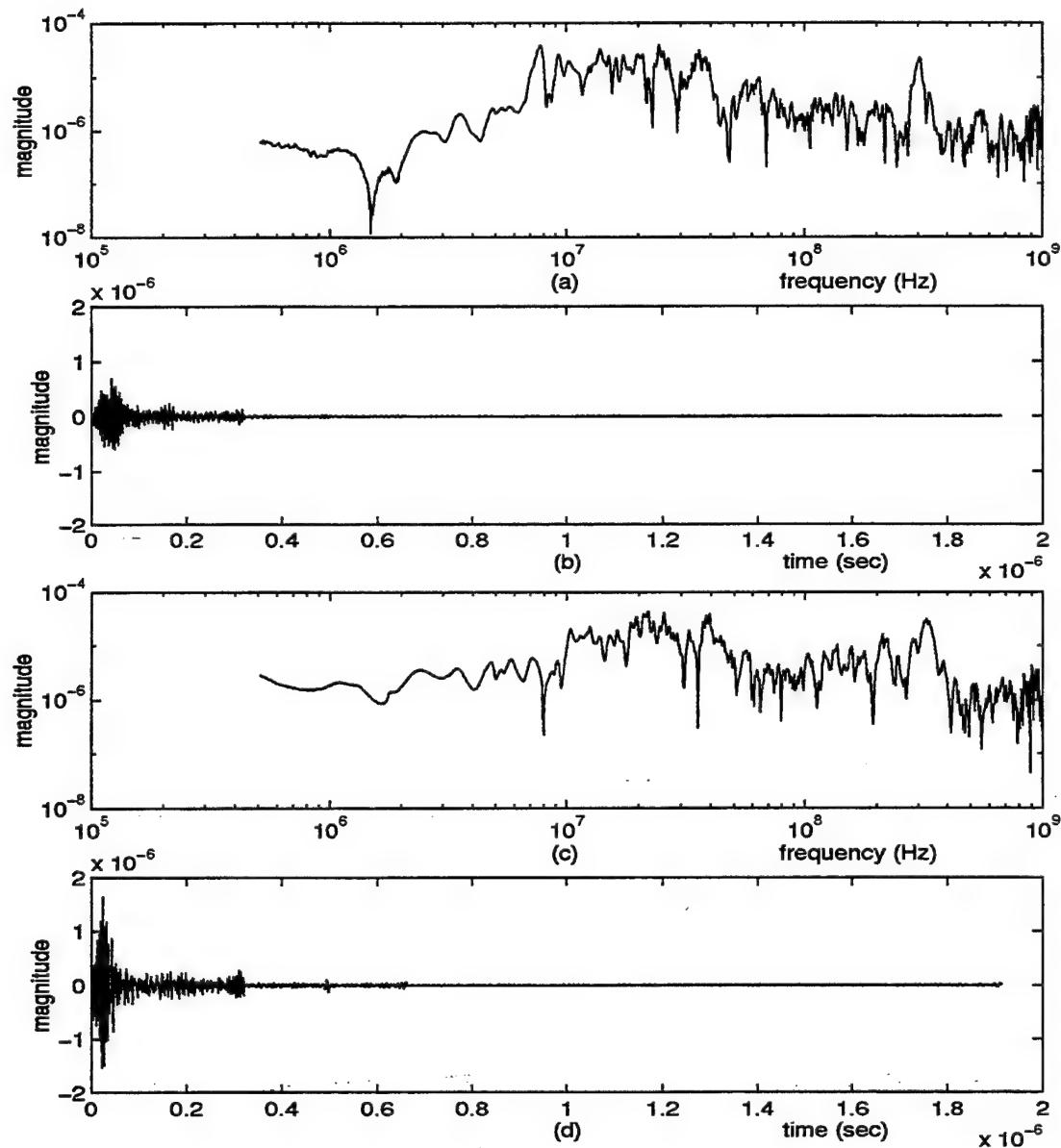


Figure 4.3 CSW Data: (a)-(b) Magnitude Spectrum and Time Domain Waveform of LAI01001; (c)-(d) Magnitude Spectrum and Time Domain Waveform of LBI01001.

2. Combination of the HPW and CSW Waveforms using Sinusoidal Modeling Algorithm

The two waveforms are analyzed using the short-time Fourier transform (STFT) approach, which yields a set of frequencies, magnitudes and phases for each waveform. The two sets of analysis data are input to the peak picking block (see Figure 4.1(a)) of the SMA algorithm. For a given sinusoidal frequency, the peak picking algorithm tries to match the spectral peaks in the two spectra. The spectral peaks and the corresponding phases are then input to the synthesis part of the algorithm (see Figure 4.1(b)).

Figure 4.4 shows the plots of TAI01001 (parallel) and TBI01001 (perpendicular) orientation waveforms and the combined waveform obtained using the sinusoidal modeling algorithm. Figure 4.5 shows the plots of LAI01001 (parallel) and LBI01001 (perpendicular) orientation waveforms and the combined waveform obtained using the sinusoidal modeling algorithm. Before the CSW waveforms are combined, they were time shifted. The time shift was necessary to ensure the same sequence of windowing on both HPW and CSW data. There are fewer samples in the synthesized waveform than those in the input waveforms, which is a result of applying the SMA algorithm.

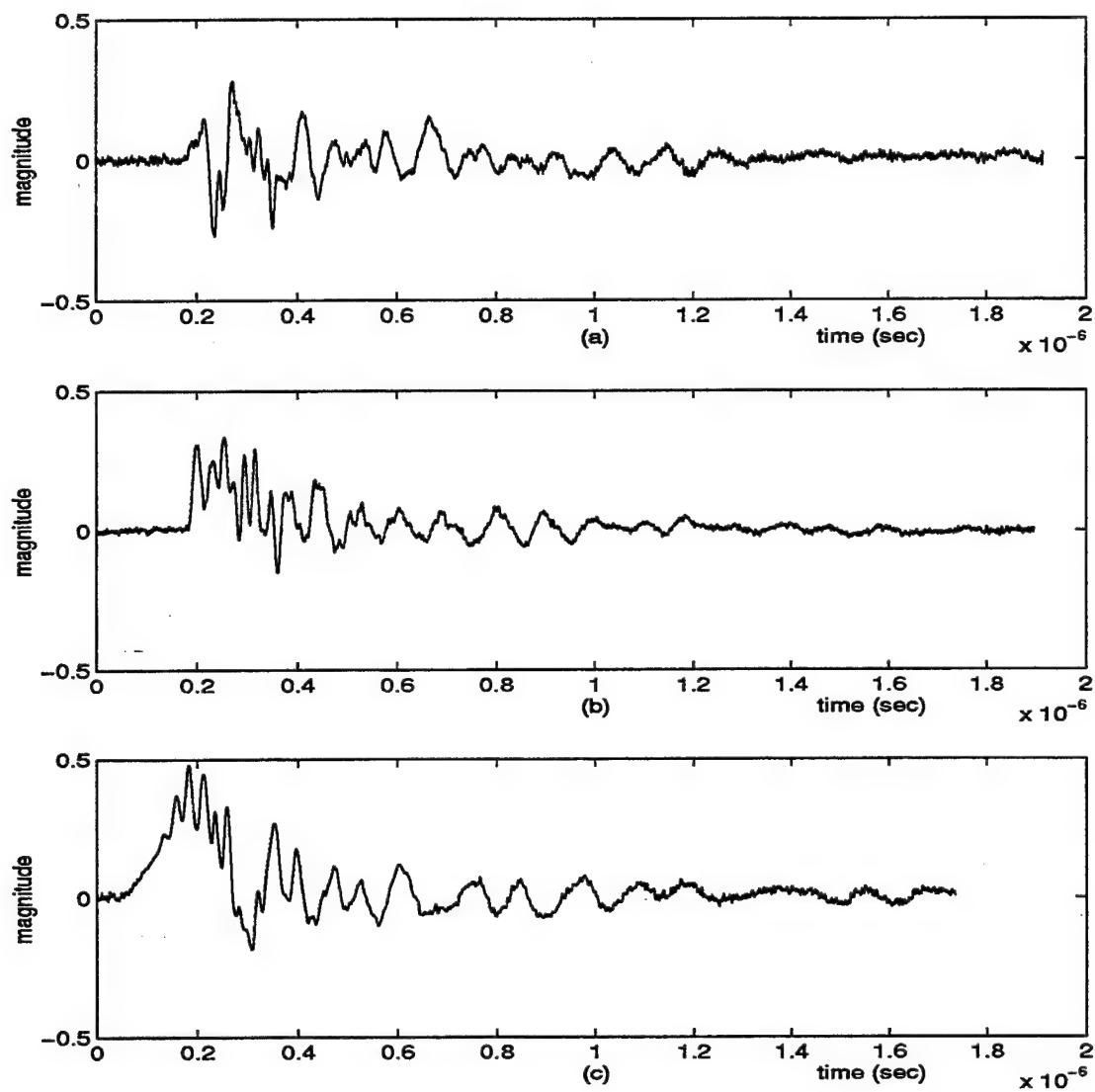


Figure 4.4 Sinusoidal Modeling Algorithm Applied to the HPW Waveforms: (a) TAI01001 (b) TBI01001 and (c) Combined Waveform.

Figure 4.5 shows the plots of LAI01001 (parallel) and LBI01001 (perpendicular) orientation waveforms and the combined waveform obtained using the sinusoidal modeling algorithm.

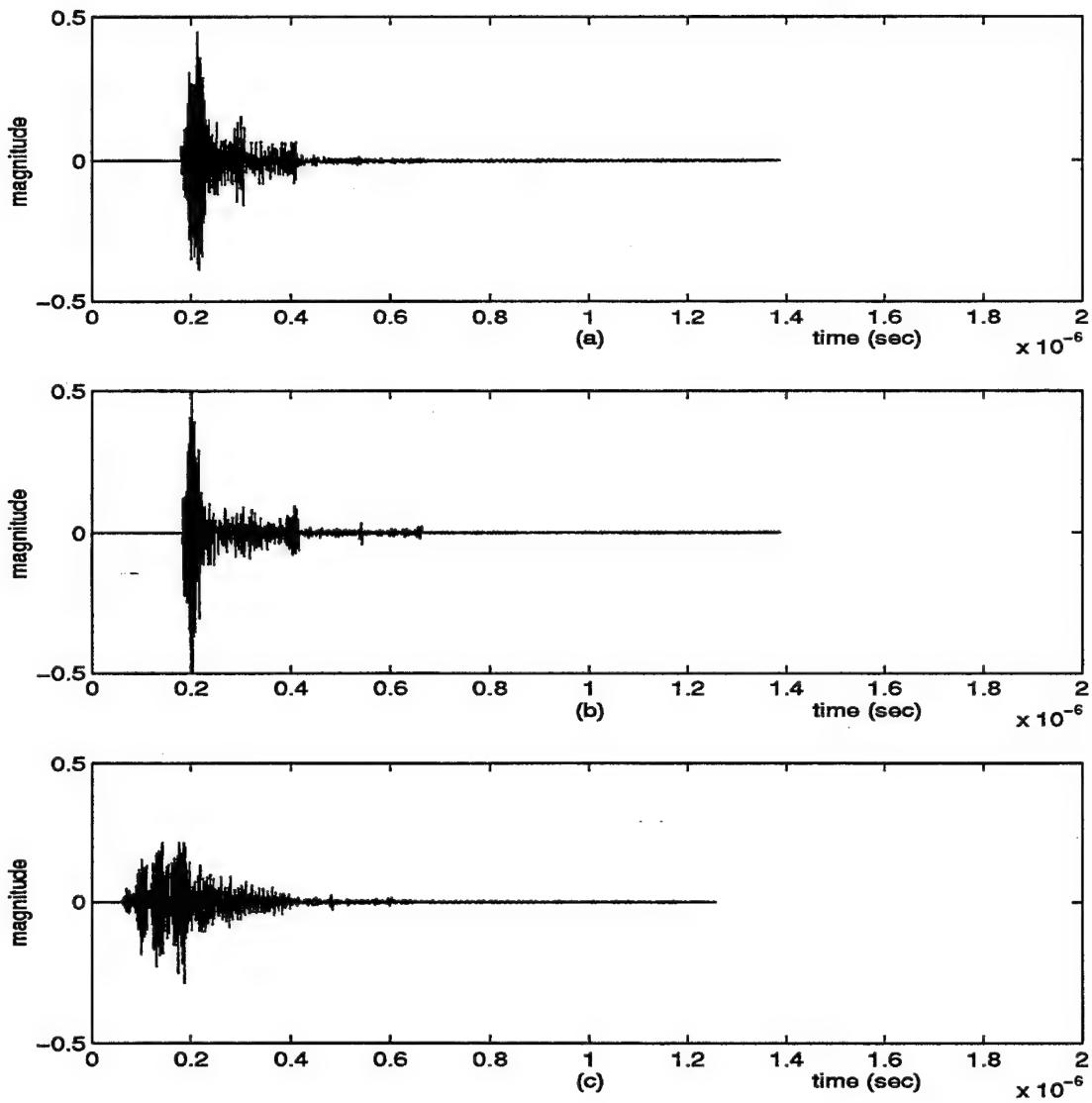


Figure 4.5 Sinusoidal Modeling Algorithm Applied to the CSW Waveforms: (a) LAI01001 (b) LBI01001 and (c) Combined Waveform.

C. SYNTHESIS OF WIDEBAND TRANSIENT SIGNALS FROM FOUR DIFFERENTLY ORIENTED DATA SETS

In this section, techniques developed in Chapter II and III are applied to combine the HPW and the CSW waveforms synthesized in the previous section. The result is a synthesized test point waveform obtained as a combination of measurements from two different orientations and two different spectral ranges. Here, we use the bandpass IFFT, multirate filter banks, and the SMA algorithm to obtain the synthesized test point waveform. Results of the two techniques are presented for the case where the concatenation take place at 90 MHz for the bandpass IFFT technique and the power symmetric overlap takes place over a 2 MHz frequency range around 90 MHz for the filter bank technique.

In the first method, the bandpass IFFT method with spectral concatenation at 90 MHz is used. First, the HPW and the CSW waveforms from the same orientation are combined into a single synthesized waveform using the spectral concatenation technique (developed in Chapter II) at 90 MHz. Then, the two synthesized waveforms (from A and B orientations) are combined using the SMA algorithm to obtain the final synthesized test point waveform. In the second method, the tree-structured filter bank method (developed in Chapter II) with power symmetric overlap around 90 MHz is used with the same sequence of operations as in the first method.

In both methods, we could have reversed the sequence of operations to obtain the synthesized test point waveform. The two HPW waveforms (from A and B orientations) could be combined into a single HPW waveform, and the two CSW waveforms (from A and B orientations) could be combined into a single CSW waveform using the SMA algorithm. Then, these two waveforms could be combined using either the bandpass IFFT

or the filter bank technique. The results of this approach (SMA first) and the one detailed above (SMA last) were similar. In this section, we only present the results using the SMA last approach.

The results of the two methods are presented in Figures 4.6 and 4.7. In each case, the synthesized test point waveform has 3712 data points. This waveform contains 384 fewer samples than the input data sets, whose length is 4096. The difference in data lengths between the input and output data sets is attributed to the data point suppression characteristic of the sinusoidal modeling algorithm as mentioned earlier. The time and frequency domain representations of the synthesized test point waveform obtained from the two methods are included in Figure 4.8, so the two final waveform can be visually compared.

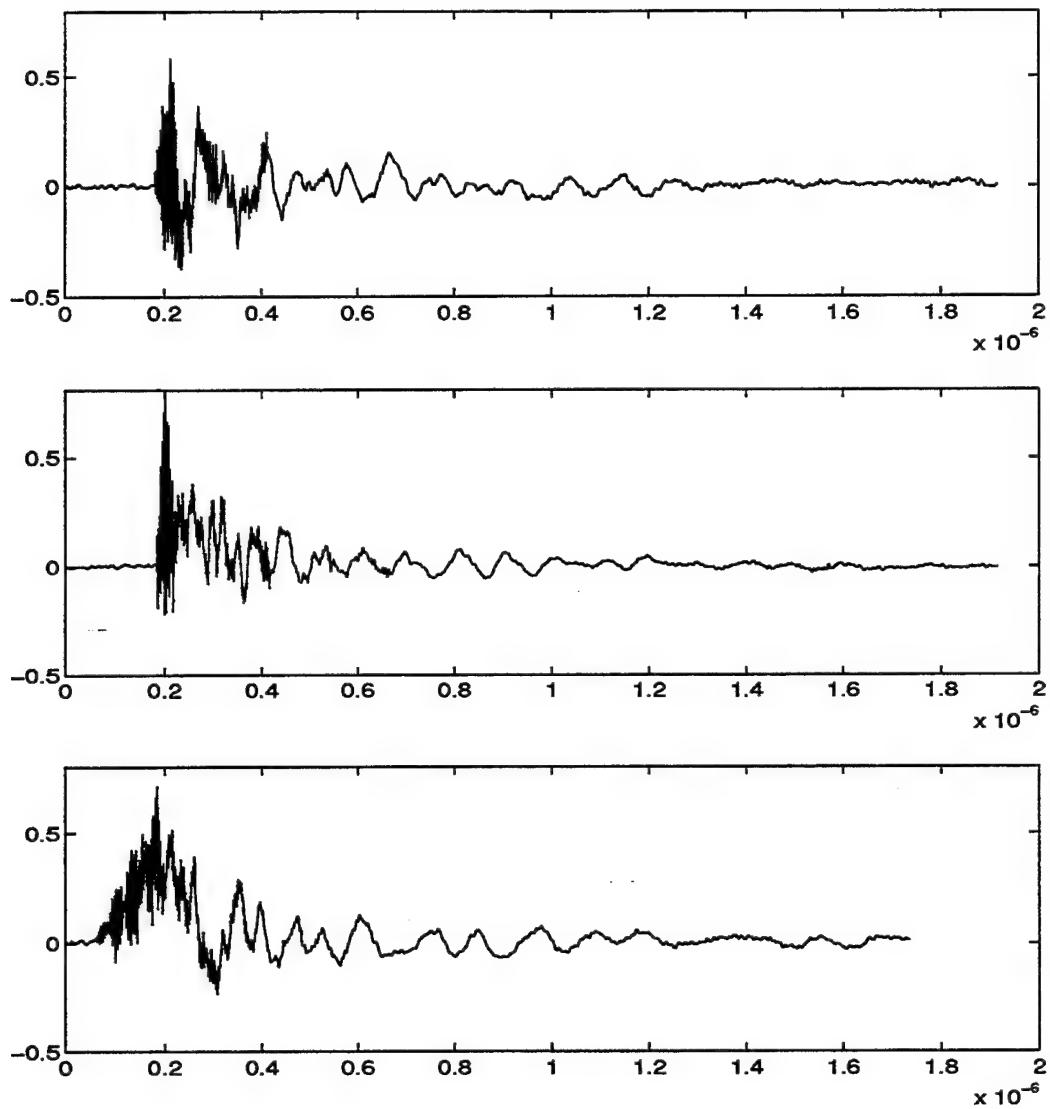


Figure 4.6 Bandpass IFFT with Concatenation at 90 MHz: (a) Synthesized Time Domain Waveform of TAI01001 and TBI01001; (b) Synthesized Time Domain Waveform of LAI01001 and LBI01001; and (c) Synthesized Test Point Waveform.

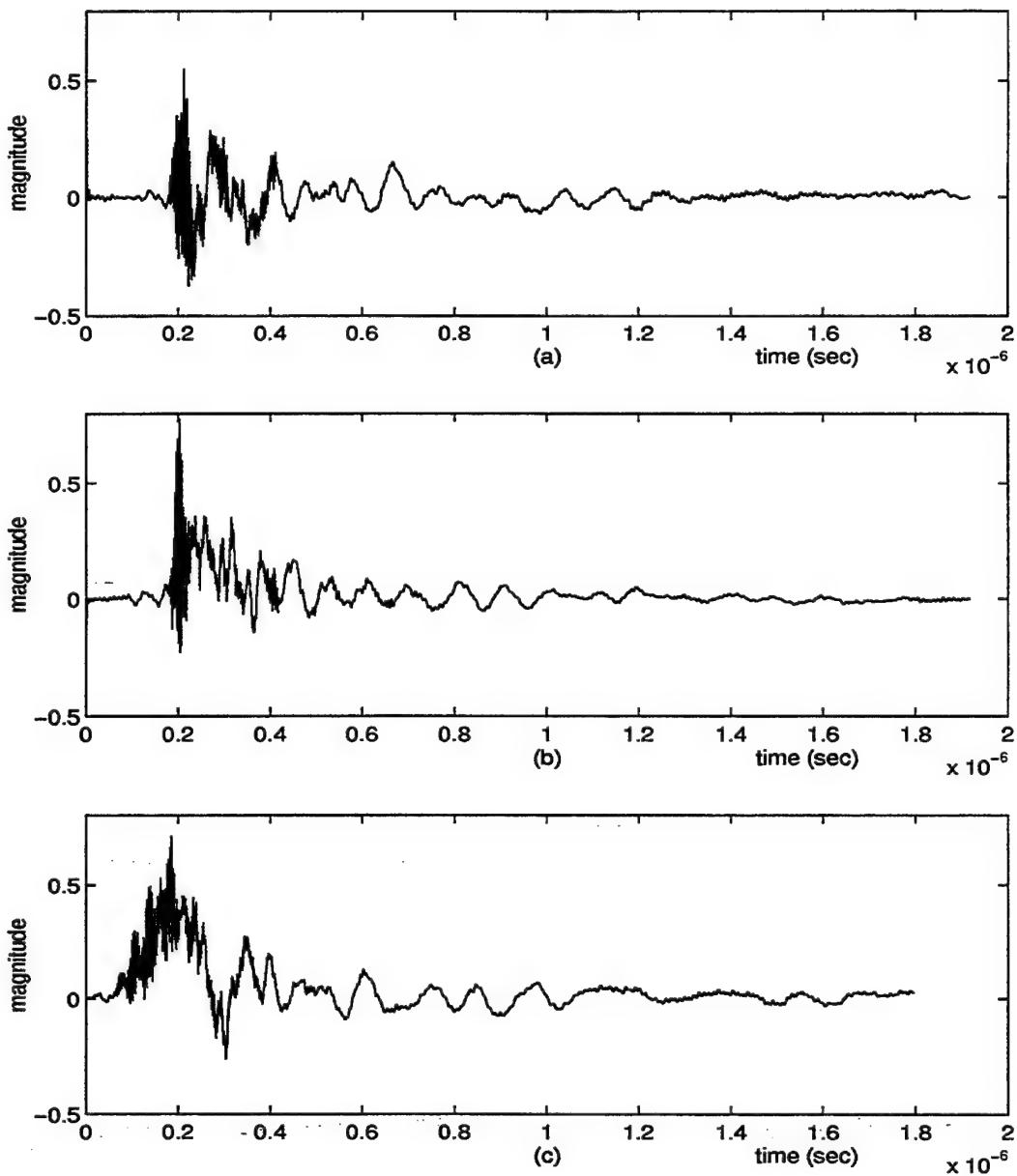


Figure 4.7 Filter Bank with Symmetric Overlap around 90 MHz: (a) Synthesized Time Domain Waveform of TAI01001 and LAI01001; (b) Synthesized Time Domain Waveform of TBI01001 and LBI01001; and (c) Synthesized Test Point Waveform.

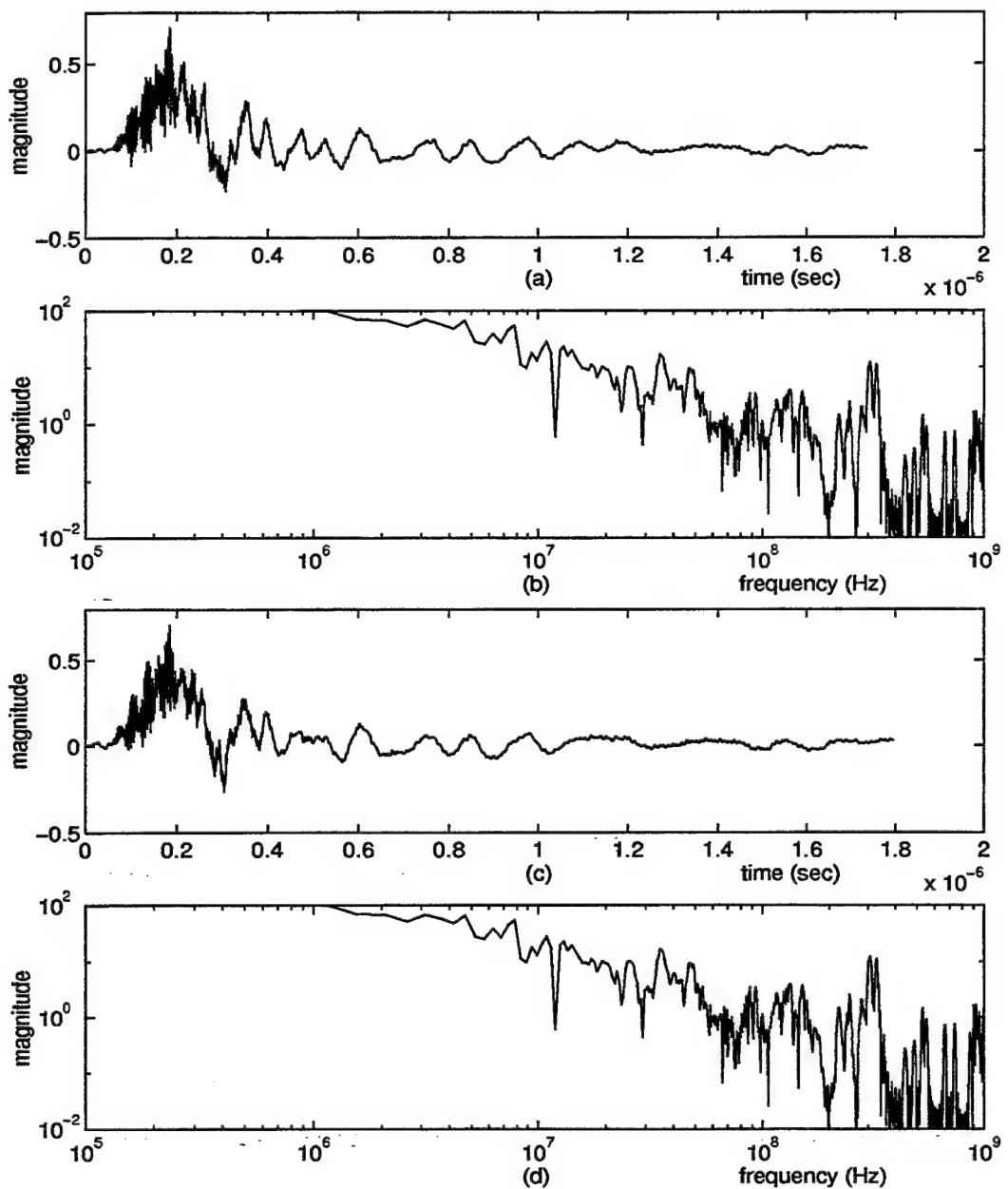


Figure 4.8 Synthesized Test Point Waveforms: (a) Time-domain and (b) Frequency-domain Representations using the Bandpass IFFT with Concatenation at 90 MHz; (c) Time-domain and (d) Frequency-domain Representations using the Filter Bank with Symmetric Overlap around 90 MHz.

D. NORM ATTRIBUTE MEASURE RESULTS

The true test point waveform that takes the different aircraft orientations into account and covers the frequency range from 0.5 MHz to 1 GHz cannot be physically measured. No single measurement device is currently available that can measure a wideband signal with its spectrum extending from 0.5 MHz to 1 GHz. The techniques developed in the previous sections take the four components waveforms measured under two different orientations and over two different frequency ranges and produce a synthesized test point waveform. Since we do not have a true test point waveform available, there is no simple way of determining if the synthesized test point waveforms that we produced are indeed the desired waveforms. One may visually compare the different component waveforms with the synthesized test point waveform to derive some subjective observations. In this section, we use the norm attribute measure [Ref. 11] in an attempt to provide a means of quantitative comparison.

A norm attribute, N , of a time domain waveform, $f(t)$, is written as [Ref. 11]

$$N = \|f(t)\| \geq 0. \quad (4.1)$$

The norm attribute is a scalar having the following properties:

$$N = 0 \quad \text{if and only if} \quad f(t) \equiv 0, \quad \text{for all } t \quad (4.2)$$

$$\|Af(t)\| = |A|\|f(t)\|, \quad A \text{ is any scalar} \quad (4.3)$$

$$\|f_1(t) + f_2(t)\| \leq \|f_1(t)\| + \|f_2(t)\| \quad \text{(triangle inequality)} \quad (4.4)$$

Table 4.2 includes the definitions for a set of five norm attributes which are believed to capture the important features of electromagnetic transient waveforms. For a detailed discussion of the five norm attributes, see Thomas and Lubell [Ref. 11].

The first norm, N_1 , is the peak amplitude of the waveform (in this case magnitude of current). The second norm, N_2 , is the peak value of the derivative of the waveform. The third norm, N_3 , is the peak impulse and measures the peak charge for current measurements. The fourth norm, N_4 , measures the total area of the waveform, and the fifth norm, N_5 , measures the waveform energy [Refs. 1 and 11].

Table 4.2: Norm Attributes, After [Ref. 11]

Norm Quantity	Norm Attribute	Feature of $f(t)$
$N_1 = f(t) _{\max}$	Peak Amplitude	Amplitude
$N_2 = df(t)/dt _{\max}$	Peak Derivative	Variation
$N_3 = \left \int_0^t f(x)dx \right _{\max}$	Peak Impulse	Content
$N_4 = \int_0^{\infty} f(x) dx$	Rectified Impulse	Content
$N_5 = \left[\int_0^{\infty} f^2(x)dx \right]^{1/2}$	Root Action Integral	Content

These norm attributes are used to determine whether the synthesized test point waveform retains the largest (or worst case) norm attributes from the original component waveforms. The norm attributes of the component waveforms and the synthesized test point waveform for test point I01001 are listed in Table 4.3 and 4.4 for the bandpass IFFT method and the filter bank method, respectively.

From Table 4.3, both methods produce the norm attributes that are very close. Except for N_4 , the other norm values of the synthesized test point waveform are close to the maximum values of the component waveforms. Comparison over the overlapped region, from Table 4.4, indicates that the filter bank technique produces norm values that are closer to the maximum norm values of the component waveforms.

Table 4.3: Norm Attribute Comparison of the Component and Synthesized Waveforms (Test Point I01001)

Norm Attribute	Component Waveforms				Synthesized Test Point Waveforms	
	TA 01001	TB 01001	LA 01001	LB 01001	Bandpass IFFT	Filter Bank
Peak Amplitude	0.5760 e-6	0.5480 e-6	0.0660 e-6	0.0390 e-6	0.3900 e-6	0.3890 e-6
Peak Derivative	0.2125 e+8	0.2139 e+8	4.1121 e+8	4.9478 e+8	2.7869 e+8	2.3438 e+8
Peak Impulse	0.0193 e-6	0.0900 e-6	0.0005 e-6	0.0006 e-6	0.1227 e-6	0.1561 e-6
Rectified Impulse	0.5630 e-6	0.6250 e-6	0.0780 e-6	0.0410 e-6	0.0040 e-6	0.0040 e-6
Root Action Integral	0.2837	0.3382	0.4460	0.5682	0.5022	0.5032

Table 4.4: Norm Attribute Comparison of the Component and Synthesized Waveforms: Overlapped Area from 80 to 100 MHz only (Test Point I01001)

Norm Attribute	Component Waveforms				Synthesized Test Point Waveforms	
	TA 01001	TB 01001	LA 01001	LB 01001	Bandpass IFFT	Filter Bank
Peak Amplitude	0.6500 e-7	0.3100 e-7	0.0500 e-7	0.0100 e-7	0.0500 e-7	0.0100 e-7
Peak Derivative	0.9768 e+8	0.7755 e+8	7.3808 e+8	4.7091 e+8	2.3151 e+8	1.5225 e+8
Peak Impulse	0.7016 e-9	0.1897 e-9	0.7734 e-9	0.4017 e-9	0.5921 e-9	0.1272 e-9
Rectified Impulse	0.6700 e-7	0.3000 e-7	0.0700 e-7	0.0200 e-7	0.0600 e-7	0.0200 e-7
Root Action Integral	0.0887	0.0725	0.5496	0.4017	0.1594	0.1272

V. CONCLUSIONS

In this thesis the bandpass IFFT filter bank and the multirate digital filter bank techniques were developed to analyze and synthesize the component waveforms to produce a synthesized test point waveform that retains the basic properties of the component waveforms. The component waveforms are recorded by two separate measurement systems (HPW and CSW) under two different aircraft orientations (parallel and perpendicular). The HPW waveforms cover a (reliable) frequency range of 0.5-100 MHz while the CSW data are considered reliable over 80-1000 MHz. This leaves a spectral overlap between the HPW and CSW waveforms in the range of 80-100 MHz. The HPW waveforms are recorded in the time domain with a sampling period of $\Delta t = 0.4674 \times 10^9$ sec. The CSW data are recorded in the frequency domain in six separate subbands with different bin widths.

In order to produce a synthesized test point waveform, the following steps were performed. The HPW and the CSW data were transformed to be in the same domain (time or frequency) using the bandpass IFFT techniques. The sampling rates and bin widths were converted by interpolation/decimation techniques to force them to be the same for all waveforms and subbands. Data from two orientations were then combined using the SMA algorithm. Finally, the spectrally overlapped subbands were combined using spectral concatenation and symmetric overlap approaches.

The tree-structured filter bank method of wideband signal analysis provides an efficient method by dividing a wideband signal into smaller, more manageable subbands. Care should be taken to ensure that sufficient number of data points are available for a given filter order. Insufficient data length may lead to end effects in filtering. In designing filters, effort should be made to minimize side-lobe and "aliasing" effects. No technique

is available to completely eliminate the loss of information due to aliasing effect, but it can be minimized.

Since the true test point waveform could not be physically measured, it was not possible to determine the accuracy of the synthetic test waveforms produced in this work. Visual observations and norm attribute measures were used to evaluate the closeness of the synthesized test point waveform to its component waveforms. The results obtained from the bandpass IFFT and multirate filter bank methods were identical when visually compared. The norm attribute values provide a means for numerical comparison, and these values for the synthesized test point waveform were generally close to the maximum norm attribute values of the component waveforms.

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